The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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do six months, do	4 00
do three months, do	2 00
Weekly Post, per year	2 00
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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE OLD TURNPIKE.

We hear no more the clanging hoof,
And the stage-coach rattling by,
For the steam-king rules the travel world,
And the old pike's left to die.
The grape creaps o'er the flinty path,
And the stealthy daisies steal
Where once the stage-horse, day by day,
Lifted his iron heel.

No more the weary stager dreads
The toil of the coming morn;
No more the bustling landlord runs
At the sound of the echoing horn;
For the dust lies still upon the road,
And the bright-eyed children play
Where once the clattering hoof and wheel
Rattled along the way.

No more we hear the cracking whip,
And the strong wheels' rumbling sound;
And Ah! the water drives us on,
And an iron-horse is found!
The coach stands rusting in the yard,
The horse has sought the plow,
We have spanned the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now.

The old turnpike is a pike no more;
Wide open stands the gate;
We have made us a road for our horse to stride,
And we ride at a flying rate;
We have filled the valleys and leveled the hills,
And tunneled the mountain side,
And around the rough crag's dizzy verge,
Fearlessly we ride.

On—On—On with a haughty front,
A puff, a shriek, and a bound;
While the tardy echoes wake too late
To echo back the sound;
And the old pike road is left alone,
And the stagers seek the plow;
We have circled the earth with an iron rail,
And the steam-king rules us now.

SPRING AND SUMMER TO THE POOR.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Spring and Summer may be glorious
To the wealthy and the grand,
Who can leave their city dwellings
For the Edens of the land.
But no tongue can tell the rapture
Of the needy, when they feel
First the balmy breath of Spring-time
O'er their sluggish senses steal!

With what joy the ragged urchin
Plucks the first wild flower that grows
Low behind the area railing,
Framed, perhaps, by lingering snows!
How he loves the little blossom!
How he pets the tiny thing,
That among the city's debris
Whispers gently, "It is spring!"

With what joy the homely mother,
From her close and stifling room,
Takes the baby out for airing,
When the sweet June roses bloom!
See! the city parks are peopled—
Humble many, wealthy fewer:
God has sent their yearly blessing—
Spring and Summer to the poor!
—N. Y. Ledger

HOSS, THE NEPOTIST.

[From "The Capital"—Don Piatt's paper.]

Hoss was the colonel in the war
Yankaster fought against Ignomar;
His grip was strong and his wind was long;
And victory followed his cigar.

When Ingomar went down in the woods,
Yankaster, in its exultant moods,
Gave Hoss carouse and costly houses,
And bales of honor goods.

Three golden moons for shoulder-tips,
To dub him Joshua of the eclipse,
And silken fetters, and spotted setters,
And odds at poker, and faro chips.

So far the grateful people went
They ventured to make him President,
And all Yancaster low doffed its castor,
As in the palace he pitched his tent.

His nomination they heard with awe;
The first were all his brothers-in-law!
To see him interpolate such in the purple,
The Ingomar party roared "Ha! ha!"

And next his cousins to far degrees
Were clad in ermine and golden bees;
His needy uncles wore fine carbuncles,
And bathed in marble to drown their fleas.

Repaying scores of auld lang syne,
And fighting it out on the family line,
He sought in highways and ancient by-ways
For more than kin and for less than kine.

When from his lair the last of blood
And tie was honored since the flood,
And in one abysm of nepotism
Appeared the palace neighborhood;

No policy remained to win;
The dynasty went down in kin;
For want of more heirs' twas an end of affairs,
And the Hosses went out 'midst a general grin.

MORAL.

Go slow in kinship, low or great,
As adjuncts to the control of a state;
If the family stretch the device may "fetch,"
But, if short of cousins, mark Hosse's fate!

The Marriage of Miss Gerolt.

The marriage of the daughter of Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, to Mr. Rangabee, Charge d'Affaires of Greece, will take place about the twentieth of the present month, and will be solemnized by three ceremonies. The first will be performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at the house of the bride's father, in this city. The second ceremony will take place in New York, at the Greek Catholic Chapel, Mr. Rangabee being a Greek Catholic, while Miss Geroit belongs to the Roman Church. The third ceremony will be a civil contract entered into at the Greek Consulate in New York. The wedding will be a strictly private one. The Russian Minister, also a Greek Catholic, will accompany the bridegroom to New York. The several ceremonies will occupy nearly a week in their celebration.

VON GRAND DING—Dot election mit dem peeples in New Hawpshire. Und how bully nice dem Republican fellers feel mit dot ding, by gracious! You know how it is mit mineself.

MAGGIE'S SECRET.

MARRIAGE.—The great astrologer, Signor Morgani, will return a correct likeness of your future partner upon receipt of 50 stamps. Name, age, and sex must be given, with a slight description of personal appearance. Address Signor Morgani," &c., &c,

"And this is your advertisement, Morgan? Ah, well, I suspect your dupes are principally old maids and school-girls."

The speaker, a young man about five-and-twenty, threw down the local paper with a merry peal of laughter. He was very handsome, with fine dark eyes, that sparkled beneath the long lashes with almost boyish glee. The person addressed known in the advertising columns as the Signor Morgani, was no other than a certain plain Tom Morgan, a regular slipshod, careless fellow, who after trying his hand at various trades, and failing in all, had finally hit upon the above mode, which gratified his indolent disposition by calling forth little exertion save the exercise of that literally ingenuity of which he possessed a large share. He had formerly been a school friend of Jack Carleton's who, an hour or two before the opening of this story, had fallen in with him on his return from a prolonged continental tour, undertaken nominally for the benefit of his health, but more possibly to help to get rid of the large income left him by his father.

The young men had grasped hands cordially enough when they recognized each other, and soon after adjourned to the lodgings of Morgan to have a talk over old times.

It was during this walk Morgan confided to his friend his present mode of living, with strict injunctions to keep it a profound secret; "as, of course, you see, old fellow," said he, "it might prove my ruin if known."

Jack, however, did not see how his friends could be in a greater state of ruin than he appeared to be at present.

"You were always a good-for-nothing scamp, Tom," said he.

"And you were always a lucky dog, Jack," returned Tom. "By the by, what are you going to do with yourself this Christmas?"

"Why, to spend it in the jolliest style in the jolliest place in Christendom," replied Jack. "They have not seen me at Barry Holt for eight years, and I expect grandmother and the rest of them will go mad with joy when I make my sudden appearance there."

With this flattering conclusion Mr. Jack Carleton elevated his legs until his feet reposed on the mantel-piece.

"Barry Holt manor, in Nottinghamshire?" inquired the signor suddenly.

"The very same, old boy," said his companion. "Why do you ask?"

"Only that I had a letter from there today," replied Tom,

"A letter! what about?" inquired Jack with innocent coolness.

"Why, concerning my advertisement, of course," answered Tom, rummaging among some papers.

"Ah, one of my grandfather's guests, I suppose, in for a lark," said Jack. "What's his name?"

"It is not a man," replied Tom; "she signs herself 'Maggie Barton.'"

"Maggie Barton!" exclaimed Jack. "I know her—at least I did. May I read it?" he asked eagerly.

It was a short letter, in a girlish handwriting, describing herself as tall and slight, with golden hair and hazel eyes, and requesting to be favored with a *carte-de-visite* of her future husband, by return of post, of course. Enclosed in the envelope was the fee of 50 stamps.

Carleton held the letter up before his eyes long after he had read it. The writer's name," "Maggie Barton," was associated with a very pleasant picture in this young man's mind. Long ago, on a bright summer day, in the woods the sunlight glancing through the boughs fell on the gay figures of a picnic party. One figure in particular seemed very plain in his memory; it was that of a girl about 12 years old, with her golden hair falling from the broad brim of a sun hat with blue ribbons. He could see her distinctly now. The graceful figure, raised on tip-toe to reach some unattainable flower or fruit, the white arm reaching high, the beseeching eyes under the shadow of the hat—and this was Maggie Barton! Then he, a tall lad of 17, easily reaching the coveted treasure, caught the wilful beauty by the hair, saying, "You owe me a kiss for this, Maggie. Will you pay me whenever I chose to claim it?"

"I'll pay you a dozen, if you like, Jack," was the careless reply, as she broke away and joined her companions.

But the very next day Jack departed, without his kiss for a continental education; and, as you see, Maggie Barton's name was almost one of the first to cross his path on his return.

And so she was one of his grandfather's guests at Barby, and he (Jack) would see her in less than 48 hours: and standing there, with her letter in his hand, a scheme entered this young man's head worthy of such a reckless fellow as he was.

"I'll do it," he thought. "I don't care for anyone else, and of course she is not engaged, or why did she answer such an advertisement?"

"Morgan," he said, suddenly, "will you do me a favor."

"Anything you like," replied the signor, in a preoccupied tone.

Jack drew an envelope from his pocket, and selecting one likeness of himself from about a dozen he laid it on the table.

"Morgan," said he "I want you to send this to Miss Barton, in answer to her application; and I mean it shall come true, old boy."

* * * * * * *

It was Christmas eve, and Miss Maggie Barton was putting the last touches to her evening toilet for the forthcoming ball. She was tall, and you would think stately, till you saw her face; and then the piquant expression of her brown eyes and the demure laughter of the red lip you to suppose she was more merry than dignified: during a whole evening, I am sorry to say you would be compelled to acknowledge her a little "fast.

She had dismissed her maid, and with her pretty head a little on one side, was trying the effect of a scarlet geranium among the ambrosial puffs of hair. Of course, Miss. Barton wore a chignon—all young ladies do nowadays,—and a long curl behind her left ear. Presently the geranium was settled satisfactorily, and, with a quick movement, Maggie fastened the door, and drew from beneath a book cover a *carte-de-visite*: and the gentleman on the card was Mr. Jack Carleton.

But, of course, Maggie did not know this. The very existence of such a person had long age escaped her memory; and even had she remembered the name it would have been difficult to associate the stripling of grandfather's picnic with the elegant, moustached, young gentleman before her.

In truth he was elegant. Leaning against a carved pedestal, upon the top of which reposed the most stylish of Newmarkets, in company with a graceful vase with drooping flowers, an ample curtain and a bookcase filled with all the gems of literature composed the background. Miss Barton surveyed it with satisfaction.

"So this is my future husband, according to the astrologer," said Miss Barton. "The gypsy woman said I should marry a curate. Pshaw! what an idiot I am to have written such a fool's letter! I dare say I am duped along with many others. I wish I had not written. It is a good thing none of the girls know it. Of course I am a dupe, and I suppose that the very existence of this piece of elegance is a myth. More fool I!"

The *carte* was held off to be viewed in a more favorable light. "Very good, certainly!"

With another look she placed it between the pages of a copy of Lara, and hastened down.

There were merry doings at Barby Holt that night. Squire Martin Barby, or Grandfather Barby, as the young people—children of his many sons and daughters—always called the old gentleman, and Lady Ursula, his high-bred, genial dame, always gathered a large circle around them at Christmas. And where could you spend a jollier Christmas than at the Manor? And who could make such mince pies and turkey stuffing as grandmother's old housekeeper at Barby?

Well, as I said, there were grand doings at the manor on Christmas eve. Lady Ursula, in her black velvet and Mechlin lace, and the Squire in his low shoes and silver buckles, led off the stately country dance from the top of the hall; the married sons and daughters came next; then the young people, the children, and "grandfather's guests," as all who were not related were styled by the rest.

The dancing was at its height; the holly and ivy quivered on the panels, and the oak floor was becoming more and more slippery; when, unannounced, and with a powdering of snow on his cloak, a tall figure dashed among the dancers, seized the squire's hand and wrung it violently, fell on Dame Ursula's neck, and gave her a hearty kiss before any one had time to think what the disturbance could be about.

But the squire's eyes were keen, and after the first moment he returned the grasp with a hearty "God bless you, my boy! welcome home!" and "welcome to Barby, grandson," said the kindly voice of Dame Ursula, albeit some tears of joy shone in her soft eyes.

"Cousin Jack! Cousin Jack!" came from twenty mouths, and the favorite grandson threw aside his cloak, and flung away his hat to shake hands with all the aunts and uncles, and many of the guests who remembered him.

And one of these guests, seated under the holly decorations of a great oak panel, leaned her white, terror-stricken face against the woodwork, and pressed her slender gloved hand against a heart beating strangely fast.

"What can it mean?" she thought. "Why am I so struck at the appearance of an utter stranger?"

And yet it was not a stranger. The face of the favored grandson was the one whose image lay between the leaves of her Lara, up stairs. Ah, Maggie, it is dangerous to have dealings with astrologers. Here was the girl, who had answered a mysterious advertisement for mere fun's sake, astonished and terrified beyond measure at what seemed the sudden realization of the astrologer's mute prophecy.

Not the folds of her crepe dress looked whiter than her face; all the joy of the Christmas party was gone for her, and a sickly feeling of superstitious terror possessed her. The spirited girl was now a faint, drooping figure, with only just strength enough to creep up stairs to her bed room, where she crouched down before the fire, a crumpled mass of white lace and clinging crepe, shivering with fright at every wail of the wintry wind howling around the house.

"Oh that I had never written to that terrible astrologer,—that horrid, mysterious man. Fancy the very person appearing in my path—the very person! I declare I should have known him among a thousand, though he is not terrible, for he looks very nice. Oh, it is dreadful! I have heard of such things as fates in the stars, told by wise men, but I never believed it. I do now, though. How fortunate it is that nobody knows it! I will take good care they never do."

With the thrilling secret at her heart, Maggie sat and shivered another twenty minutes. Then came footsteps, followed by a troop of girls rushing in.

"Why, Maggie, where have you been?" cried one "We wanted you for a cushion dance."

"Oh, Maggie, where are you? Have you seen grandpapa's pet—such a romantic stir when he arrived!" exclaimed a rosy girl, with forget-me-nots in her hair.

"And he's adorable!" said a third.

"He's a dear," chimed in another.

"He's the son of grandfather's eldest daughter, and she is dead, so the old gentleman thinks worlds of him," said a matter-of-fact young lady, adjusting her chignon. "I have heard he is a terrible scamp," said another.

"Rubbish!" said another. "He is a regular jolly fellow, Mary. I never saw such eyes; and he gazes so anxiously around, one would think he was looking for somebody."

And so he was, you know, reader.

The girls' fingers had been as busy as their tongues, and, wreaths being settled to their satisfaction, they made a move to go down for snap-dragons, and Miss Barton, with the awful secret locked in her breast, went too, for fear of exciting surprise.

* * * * * * *

Meanwhile Mr. Jack Carleton was in his element. All the time he was joining in the dancing and games his eyes were diligently seeking among the guests for the signor's fair correspondent. A dozen time he thought he recognized her in some fair yellow-haired lady, till some unfamiliar feature altered his opinion. "I'm sure I should know her," he said to himself, "though all the girls are exactly alike."

Mr. Carleton's eyes, therefore, did double duty; and presently, when a pale girl, with a drooping geranium in her hair, entered in the rear of a dozen more, down went Mr. Carleton's glass of sherry; and, forgetting the lady by his side and Lindley Murray, an energetic "That's her!" burst from his lips.

"That's who, Mr. Carleton?" inquired his astonished companion.

"That? Why—she—will you take some negus, Mrs. Alterton?" he said suddenly recollecting; but his eyes were following Miss Barton, and he scarcely heard the reply. "That's her!—yes, I am sure of it. How scared she looks! There's something unpleasant on her mind, I conclude. She's very pretty though. I wonder if she has got my *carte*. Ha! ha! what a spree! Lemonade? Yes, madam, I'll fetch you some." And he darted away, fully determined not to return to that part of the room for some time.

A servant was standing near the door, and Mr. Carleton addressed him an undertone.

"What is the name of that young lady standing near the fire-place and talking to my grandmother?"

"With the red flower in her hair, sir? That's Miss Barton, sir. She came in with Mr. Frances and his daughters. She was here last Christmas, sir."

Jack worked his way dexterously round the room, and by the time he was within ear-shot of the young lady there was a cry to put out the light for snap-dragons; and while they went out with a whiff, a sharp spring placed him at her side. "Miss Barton—Maggie—how do you do?"

There was a little glow from the fire, just enough for him to see the shiver his words caused. She raised her dark eyes, with a shade of displeasure overcoming her fear; but of course he could not see that, and he continued to murmur unintelligible nothings till, in common politeness, she was bound to murmur unintelligible nothings back again. But of course the ice had to be broken. "I shall arrive at the deep waters of friendship by-and-by," said Mr. Carleton to himself. He was apt to be carried away by poetical enthusiasm at times.

A few more sentences, and then, while the rest were pressing round the burning dish, Jack made a bold stroke.

"Do you know you owe me a kiss, Miss Barton?"

The experience of the last few hours had already reduced her to a state of mute resignation. Nothing he could say would much astonish her now, so to this remarkable question she only answered, "Do I?"

"Do you? why yes, Maggie. Don't you remember Jack Carleton?"

"Are—you—Jack—Carleton?" came from lips that were returning to their natural color.

"Yes, indeed!" he replied. "Am I so much altered?" Perfect astonishment and silence. "And you owe me a kiss," Jack continued; "you remember that, don't you, Maggie? I'm going to have it now."

Quick as thought, an impromptu kiss was taken in the dark, while the rest were burning their fingers, and then shrieking in the usual senseless way that people do in these days.

Well, by degrees Miss Barton became more reconciled to the existing state of things; so by the time the blue flame waxed dim, and the raisins were all consumed, it seemed the most natural thing in the world for Mr. Carleton to place her hand upon his arm and march her off to a quiet corridor for a *tete-a-tete*, while the company in the great hall were flying up and down to the tune of "The Parson kissed the Fiddler's Wife."

What can't be cured must be endured. Here was the young gentleman—a stranger for years—taking the most complete possession of her, and all the time his likeness was in her *Lara* as that of her future husband; so of course, when after about two golden hours, spent in each other's society, he requested the honor of her hand, what could she say but "yes;"—for was not her fate as told by the stars by a wonderful astrologer? Of course she said yes.

Then, in a perfectly cool manner, acquired on the continent, Mr Carleton took Miss Barton in to supper, and joined the festivity just as if nothing had happened out of the common. He was quite satisfied for his part. Maggie Barton was the prettiest girl in the room, an orphan with three hundred pounds a year in her own right, and the ward of Mr. Frances, the husband of the squire's second daughter. She—Miss Barton—was the sort of girl fast young men call "a stunner." She was a pretty dancer, could sing songs of the "Barny O'Hea" school in a ringing soprano voice, and play all the waltzes of the season. She was a good skater, could sit square in her saddle, handle a gun, or hit the bull's eye three times out of four at an archery meeting.

In fact, I believe, with all his carelessness, she, was hardly the sort of a girl Jack Carleton would have chosen for a wife, had he waited to form an opinion. But he acted upon impulse; and strange to say; he never had occasion to repent for Maggie was the sweetest and tenderest of wives. But her secret was her secret forever.

"Kiss Me, Mamma."

"Kiss me, mamma, before I sleep." How simple a boon, yet how soothing to the little supplicant is that soft, gentle kiss! The little head sinks contentedly on the pillow, for all is peace and happiness within. The bright eyes close, and the rosy lip is reveling in the bright and sunny dream of innocence. Yes, kiss it, mamma, for that good-night kiss will linger in memory when the giver lies mouldering in the grave. The memory of a gentle mother's kiss has cheered many a lonely wanderer's pilgrimage, and has been the beacon light to illuminate his desolate heart; for remember life has many a stormy billow to cross, many a rugged path to climb, with thorns to pierce, and we know not what is in store for the little one so sweetly slumbering, with no marring care to disturb its peaceful dreams. The parched and fevered lip will become dewy again as recollection bears to the the sufferer's couch a mother's love—a mother's kiss. Then kiss your little ones ere they sleep; there is a magic power in that kiss which will endure to the end of life.

A RICH man named Budd has lately died in London, leaving $100,000 to his sons, on condition that they shall never wear moustaches. Otherwise, the property is to be applied to charitable objects.

A Wild Ride in Southern California
Lively Account by a Lady.

A lady writes the following account of a lively, but perilous ride in Southern California, from Santa Barbara to San Jose:

On our trip from Santa Barbara, after going a few miles, one of the wheels flew off the "mud wagon," and I gave myself up as lost. Our driver was a large and powerful man, but he was unable to stop the horses until we had gone a quarter of mile, all the way down hill. Then we all hurried out of the vehicle. I, shaking and trembling, expressed fear at going any further, whereupon the manly (?) driver said with an oath, "that he did not want to hear a word out of me." I at once became quiet as a kitten, and meek as a lamb. Then Mr. F——, in a gentle tone, asked him if he knew when the wheel went off, and why he did not stop the horses immediately? You ought to have heard the brute reply. He swore in the most artistic manner, requesting him "to mind his own business," "to shut his mouth," and "to take himself and baggage back to Santa Barbara in double quick time." Mr. F—— was obliged to submit to his insolence, being completely in his power. Meanwhile the driver was so mad and drunk, that he abused all the other passengers, giving one poor Irish laboring man, who was with him on the box, a frightful wound in the head, because he ventured to talk about the accident.

Now it must seem very strange that we could, after all this go on our journey with such a dreadful man, but it was only five o'clock in the morning, and some miles from any habitation, so we were forced to proceed. Soon we began the ascent of the Santa Inez mountains, five miles in height. Then, with what appeared to me perfect recklessness, we descended seven miles, where, at any moment, we might have been dashed down thousands of feet. But, evidently, this wicked driver understood his business, for we reached the vallies in safety. I was not sorry when another man took his place, and from that time to our journey's end we had safe and careful men to pilot us. Once we came very near having an accident which would have proved serious, had we not been miraculously preserved. We met a team on the very verge of a precipice, and, in passing, I saw the earth crumbling beneath the wheel. Then, again I thought my time had surely come. However, the driver saw the emergency, and whipped up the horses, so we escaped destruction once more.

On our way we saw many things to interest us. One wild cat crossed our path; one badger came very near us; but what pleased me most was a band of wild horses, called a "roderio," where a "vaquero" was breaking one of them with a long rope, or lasso. The man threw it with great dexterity around the beast's fore feet, then the horse jumped up in the air ten feet or more, coming down with great violence to the ground on his side. Then the "vaquero" fastened together the animal's hind feet, thus having him completely in his own power. The horse is then saddled, the ropes are unloosened, the man jumps upon his back, as none but a Mexican can, and away they go. They say here that it just takes an hour to break a wild mustang horse, and that ever after the Mexicans can ride them. Most likely they are the only persons who would venture on their backs.

We passed a band of cattle that had been, since June, coming from Texas, and such a poor, miserable lot of cows I neve saw. They were destined for San Francisco market and numbered nine hundred when they started, but had become reduced to four hundred, some having been stolen, some strayed away, other dying of disease. I could not begin to tell you how many thousands of sheep and lambs we saw feeding on the plains and mountain sides among the low shrubbery call "chaparal." At night the herders gather them together in immense "corrals," which are enclosures made of poles standing upright, braced together with other poles. Fences of any kind are seldom seen in this country. Those most common are made of redwood sticks.

In one way our journey by stage repaid us. The scenery was so grand and beautiful—but I am unable to describe it. The views that we had of the Pacific ocean and the islands of Santa Inez. Santa Catalina, Santa Rosa, Ann Capa and Santa Mignel (everything here has a Santa attached), also the valleys and cayons, and the flowers, all delighted and pleased me. But I am glad enough to be so near San Francisco for I felt so much nearer home than when down in Southern California.

Tale of a Handkerchief.

There is one touching incident in the life of William Wirt. In his younger days he was a victim to the passion for intoxicating drinks which seems particularly the bane of the profession. Affianced to a beautiful and accomplished young woman, he had made and broken repeated pledges of amendment, and she, after patiently and kindly enduring his disgraceful habit, had at length dismissed him, deeming him incorrigible. Their next meeting, after his dismissal, was in a public street in the city of Richmond. William Wirt lay drunk and asleep, on the sidewalk, on a hot summer day, the rays of the sun pouring down on his uncovered head, and the flies cralling over his swollen features.

As the young lady approached in her walk, her attention was attracted by the spectacle, strange to her eyes, but alas! so common to others who knew the victim, as to attract little remark. She did not at first recognize the sleeper, and was about to hasten on, when she was led by one of those impulses which forms the turning points in human life, to scrutinize his features. What was her emotion when she recognized in him her discarded lover. She drew forth her handkerchief and carefully spread it over his face, and hurried away. When Wirth came to himself he found the handkerchief, and in one corner the initials of the beloved name. With a heart almost breaking with grief and remorse, he made a new vow of reformation. He kept that vow and married the owner of that handkerchief.

A WOMAN, of Pisa, in Italy, Pipon-Cetilli by name, has been condemned fo the murder of her husband, and has confessed to the poisoning of her father, her two children, and her husband's mistress, all in the last six years. She is 40 years old

VARIETIES.

THERE are 800,000 more women than men in England.

THE pledge of the Anti-Chignon Society has been taken by over fifty thousand ladies in Germany.

OUT West when a notoriously lazy man is caught at work, they say he is meddling with industry.

SIX physicians—three males and three females—attended the Princess of Wales at the recent birth of a prince. The baby died.

WHEN a Dutch maid servant wishes to go to a dance, and has no swain of her own, she hires a cavalier for the occasion. A beau with an umbrella receives double pay.

THE journeymen bakers of Boston are organizing preparatory to asking an increase of wages. They say that they work eighty hours a week, for which they receive but from $10 to $14. They want $18 a week.

ONE of the young fellows at the Hub is in a state of mind because a vile newspaper there by accident appended to the announcement of his marriage a notice that the funeral of the deceased will take place from his late residence, &c.

FRIENDS of the Massachusetts branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals complain that it is hampered by want of money, and its whole work has thus far rested upon the shoulders of two men.

AN exchange says, "We are in receipt of two poems, one on the "Throbbing Brain,' and the other on a "Beating Heart." We will wait until we receive one on the "Stomach Ache," and publish all three together."

A SPIRITED girl observes that to her mind the women who want female suffrage because it will cause division in families, must be a precious meek lot. A woman of any pluck can pick a quarrel with her husband without waiting to split on votes.

NEW ORLEANS wants no more bequests from well-meaning millionaires. John McDonough's large bequest has gone into the pockets of the lawyers; the most of that bequeathed by John D. Fisk was stolen by somebody else, and the Girod bequest of $100,000 has dwindled to $30,000, and is still dwindling.

A "MAN-FLY" has gone the way of acrobats in Trieste. He gave an exhibition of ceiling walking in the theatre, and on the first evening fell into a net which was suspended underneath. On the next evening he fell again, but unhappily, outside the net, and his head and the upper part of his body came against some of the scenery. He expired in a few minutes.

THE body of a draymen who died at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, was followed to the grave by a long procession of empty drays, his fellow-workmen thus testifying to their respect and regard for him. There may have been more imposing funeral processions, but it is doubtful if there ever was one which showed more hearty good will and tender regret.

AMADEUS, the new King of Spain, ha found the climate of Madrid so trying to his usually robust health that he thinks he must spend the winter further south. His physicians have recommended Malaga. The Spanish Republicans advise his return to Italy, if he has any desire to live long.

SOME girls never will learn to restrain the natural impulses of their nature. A minister was baptizing a girl at Ripon,, Wis., and when he had submerged her and came out of the water, he asked her how she felt in her mind. Her answer was, "All hunky, only a little wet."

A CORRESPONDENT of the English Mechanic says: "Put a piece of quick lime the size of a walnut in a pint of distilled water. Clean the teeth frequently with this fluid, washing the mouth well with clean water afterwards. The application, will preserve the teeth and keep off the tooothache, and will harden the gums.

A HARDWARE firm in New Haven have just issued an illustrated catalogue of their productions, which cost them $80,000 for 2,600 copies. The engraving alone cost $10,000, and the paper for the edition of 2,000 copies cost $10,000 before the type touched it. The book is a large 300 page volume, the pages thirteen by eighteen inches wide.

A YOUNG lady, who started to deliver her first public lecture in Iowa, the other day, remarked, at the opening, that women were responsible for certain social vices, because if there were no women those vices couldn't exist. The discourse proceeded no further in consequence of the prompt action of the astonished father of the damsel, who rushed upon the platform and drove her home.

A CERTAIN minister was not over fastidious about his wardrobe. One day, meeting his brother, who was also a divine, he was censured for being so careless about his dress, and especially reprimand him for wearing striped pants, it being altogether unclerical. Whereupon the humorous preacher retorted by saying "Brother C——, my religion does not lie in my breeches."

The following method of divorce seems easy enough for the most "advanced thinkers" on that subject. It is an advertisement, dated Marine, Ill., and signed by Charles Schumann: "Hereby I notify my wife, Sophia Schumann, and command her to return to me with the money she has in her possession from me within eight days, to live with me again, or else I will be lawfully divorced from her."

"MYSELF, my wife and my little girl were asleep in our room, when I heard a noise," said Mr. Henry L. Murphy, in the General Sessions, testifying against a burglar, "and I flew for my pants; my pants were gone. My wife flew for her dress, but her dress was gone, too. "And," said the Recorder, "what became of your little girl; did she fly, too?" "Yes, sir," said the witness, "she flew to the station-house to fetch a policeman."

CALIFORNIA papers tell a delightful little story about a youth who recently won $11,000 in a lottery and straightway hunted up his most intimate friend and divided his new-gained wealth with him. Such rare, unselfish friendship, they say, indicates, a warmth or affection that enobles the man, and warms the "oockles of the heart" of every one conversant with the treumstances.

Weekly Post.

Monday, April 10, 1871.

It is now proposed to pass a universal amnesty bill to go with the Ku Klux bill. If the Radicals do so it will be a shrewd dodge. Their last act will secure quietude in the South, while they will arrogate all the credit to the first.

General Schenck is exceedingly anxious for a special act of Congress to provide him with a salary for the time he has not been acting as Minister to England, since his appointment. Why didn't he go to England in time to be entitled to the salary if he is so anxious about the money.

Reports from France state that "General Bourbaki looks sad." We should think that he has occasion to look sad, since the doctors would not let him die, and there is great danger that the mob will not let him live. To oscillate between life and death does not contribute to a man's pleasant feelings.

Perhaps it would have been as well if Governor Geary had delayed procuring the writs of *quo warranto* until after the settlement of the troubles in the Lehigh Valley. The *Press* rather doubts his ability to fill the *role* of a soldier and a statesman at the same time, which, to say the least of it is a little ungraceful on the part of Forney.

Now that it has been definitely settled that the Father of the Government, who lives in Covington, did not accept five hundred dollars for his influence in securing a revenue office, because he says so, in a letter to old Stoms, will he be kind enough to give us his opinion on the vexed question as to whether the aforesaid Stoms did or did not push old Jessie down the steps of the Capitol in Washington, thereby disturbing his spine, and then rush to his rescue, that he might secure the gratitude of Ulysses? How is it?

Grant's pets, the office-holders, are now exempt from paying income tax. At least such is the understanding by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Buffinton against Day. Judge Buffinton, of the Probate Court of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, was assessed for an income tax on his salary, which he paid, under protest, to Collector Day, afterwards suing him in the Circuit Court of the United States for its recovery. The Circuit Court decided that the tax was lawful and the collection proper; but on appeal, the Supreme Court has reversed the judgment, with but one dissenting voice, that of Judge Bradley, of New Jersey. This decision settles the question that the income tax, so far as it applies to the public officers of all local governments, is unconstitutional, and must be abandoned.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND STATE RIGHTS.

The Radical journals have a great deal to say recently about Jefferson Davis, and a speech that he made some place in the South, in which he proclaimed that the cause of "State Sovereignty" was yet bound to triumph. What Mr. Davis may have meant by the term, it matters but little, as he is no longer known in American politics, and not at all likely to be.

But our Republican exchanges seize upon the opportunity to sound the alarm about the dangerous doctrines of State Sovereignty, as though State Sovereignty and the right of a State to secede from the Union had the remotest connection. Instead of one being in sympathy with the other, they stand and always did stand directly opposed. State Sovereignty is the corner stone of the Federal Union, without which no union of the States could have been formed or could have existed. The right of secession would be to disintegrate and break up the Union, and consequently destroy State Sovereignty, as set forth and defined in the Constitution.

The leaders of the rebellion discarded the doctrine of State sovereignty, and waged the war for its destruction. Having survived the blow aimed at it by the rebellion, it has been in turn assailed by the extremists of the North who are seeking for consolidation and the destruction of State Sovereignty, the same as did the leaders of the rebellion, the only difference being that the projectors of the second revolution expect to accomplish their purpose without the effusion of blood, although the end sought for is precisely the same in both cases.

The Democratic party, while it opposed the doctrine of secession advocated the doctrine of State Sovereignty, as essential to the preservation of free institutions, and it will continue to do so in the future. The attempt to confound the two will prove futile, whether undertaken by Mr. Davis or the Radical leaders. Mr. Davis is dead politically, as likewise is the doctrine of Secession, which, prior to the beginning of the war, was only advocated by the fire-eaters of the South and the Republican journals of the North, led by the New York *Tribune*. It will avail nothing now for a corpse to sit up and talk about a corpse. The people are not dunces. Mr. Davis, with Longstreet and men of that class, belong naturally to the Radicals, who encouraged them in the doctrines of secession. The Democrats of the whole country still oppose the dogma of secession and uphold the principle of State Sovereignty.

SANTO DOMINGO.

On Wednesday last, the President transmitted to Congress the San Domingo Commissioners' report, accompanying it with a message expressive of his feelings in relation thereto. The report does not vary materially from the published synopsis furnished to the press by some of the correspondents who accompanied the expedition.

The most remarkable thing in the business so far, is the President's personal explanation, which he sends as a message to Congress. This message, which makes about one hundred lines of agate type, contains the personal pronoun "I" in thirty-three different places and "me" and "my" about twice that number of times, so that on an average the President makes a personal reference to himself in every line of the message.

The archives of the country contain no parallel to this document. The idea of a State paper, upon what, in its very nature, is an important subject, not rising above the dignity of a mere personal defense, but too clearly gives one an insight into the character of our military dictator. Having usurped the war and treaty making power of Congress, he is compelled to descend to a personal subterfuge in defense of his acts, and deals in the flimsiest of sophistries to make up a case.

The opening paragraph of the Message is not a little extraordinary, inasmuch as it is delivered with a sigh of relief. "It will be observed," says the President, "that the report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic of San Domingo, the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States and their peaceable character." The people generally will no doubt be a little curious to know where Grant got all his information about the the healthfulness and salubrity of the atmosphere of San Domingo, the peaceable character of its people, and their overwhelming desire for annexation. All that Grant has heretofore transmitted to Congress on the subject was cooked up by Baez, Babcock, Fabens and Cazneau, a quartette of jobbers who were to make money out of annexation. The President, no doubt, felt highly elated to think that his new agents confirmed the glowing accounts of his old ones, and thus help along the job out of which somebody is to make a handsome sum. And yet it is barely possible that the people of this country—in the face of this new report—will not believe in the peaceable inclinations of the San Domingans. With a revolution at every full moon, and a half century of bloodshed and massacre in that "salubrious" country, a vague suspicion still lingers in the minds of civilized people that they are not just as peaceable as they might be.

Grant says that it is both due to himself and to the people of this country for him "to give all the circumstances which first led the negotiation of the treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo the United States." Every one will admit this, but the President, after announcing that it was a duty, fails to fulfill it, and proceeds at once to conceal and suppress as many of the facts as possible. The only reasons that he gives as leading to the scheme of annexation are that two agents of Baez called upon him (President Grant) and represented the advantages likely to arise from annexation.

He fails most signally to reveal any of the appliances by which the treaty was originally consummated, or the unlawful influence of the war power of the United States with the domestic affairs of a country with which we are at peace, or in fact anything that would throw any light upon the subject. The whole message, as we have already said, is merely a personal defense interlarded with rhetorical flourishes, to break the force of Sumner's and Schurz's attacks upon the scheme.

The President takes the remarkable ground that it was to maintain and carry out the "Monroe doctrine," that he listened to the overtures of annexation and sought to consummate it. His reading of that "doctrine" or his interpretation of it, is strange to the last degree. There is nothing that can be wider of the mark than the idea that the "Monroe doctrine," teaches the idea of territorial aggrandizement, especially when that teritory does not belong to the continent. The reverse is true, rather. It lays down the doctrine that our sister Republics on the Western Hemisphere, shall be maintained and upheld in their national inte ri against the encroachments of the monarchies of the old world. There is nothing in this that warrants the assumption that ours, as the leading nation of the new world, shall extinguish surrounding nationalities, simply because we are strong and they are weak.

The President was so far overcome that he could not refrain from menacing Congress with a threat. After having referred to the rejection of the first treaty of annexation he says: "The mere rejection, by the Senate, of a treaty negotiable by the President, only indicates a difference of opinion of the government, without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption, on the part of the President or those employed by him, the case is different." But were there no grounds for these charges of corruption openly made? Did not Senators of the President's own household of political faith demonstrate in the most unanswerable manner that the charges were true! That the annexation scheme was a mere job, by which civilization was not to be advanced, but selfish ends were to be accomplished, there exists but little if any doubt in the mind of any man, who is not so closely bound by the bonds of party, that he would be willing to sacrifice justice to a party triumph.

But Grant had received too many thrusts from the recalcitrant Radical Senators, to let them off without paying them back; so he winds up his message by declaring that he "can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men." He is probably destined, however, to find out in the end that his censurers are not so extensively disappointed as he would try to make the American people believe. He will be able to realize by and by that the blusterers of the Radical party who now cling to his fortunes are by no means a match for the men of brains in the same party who have set deliberately about quenching his inordinate ambition, and clipping the wings of his egotism, that is so apparent in his San Domingo message.

Of the report itself there is little to be said that has not already received publicity in one shape or another. It contains nothing new or conclusive on the subject. To use a hackneyed, but expressive phrase, it was "cut and dried," and all the expense of sending the Tennessee to San Domingo might have been saved. It has all the ear marks of having been furnished by the agents of Grant and Baez,—the very men who are to share in the resulting profits of annexation, and, of course, would not be otherwise than favorable.

The Commission give a statement of the debts and liabilities of San Domingo which aggregate about three-fourths of a million dollars, but wisely add: "The Commissioners believe that the statement of the public debt given above includes all the indebtedness or obligations for which the Dominican Republic is in any degree liable, as well as that which it considers valid and binding, as that which it regards as unfounded or overstated by the claimants," So far as they knew they no doubt reported the statistics, but there is not one line in the report stating that they had access to any authorities that were reliable. To any reasonable man it would appear absurd that there were no more claims than this against the Republic. Our neighbor of the *Dispatch*, who makes a mistake in setting up the figures and puts the total debt at $156,583,159, stumbles nearer upon the truth than the Commissioners in their report which "they believe to be true." The report concludes, as might have been expected, by recommending annexation, with a general statement of its great advantage to everybody concerned. Just how these advantages are to be conferred, the Commissioners fail to state or make plain.

GRANT ON TRIAL.

On Thursday evening last the Republican General Committee of New York, met, with Mr. Horace Greeley in the chair. The meeting was a secret one, and Mr. Greeley issued a decree that the representatives of the press should be excluded. The *World's* reporter, however, managed to work his way in, and it was soon discovered why the meeting was to be held in secret. Grant's administration was to be put on trial, and Mr. Greeley did not want the result known to the public.

Mr. Greeley opened the proceedings by a speech in which he endeavored to show that President Grant was a political necessity to the Radical party in 1872, and without whom there was no possible chance of success. Other speakers followed, taking different views of the subject, some of them going so far as to denounce the administration in the bitterest terms.

General Cochrane, from the Committee on Resolutions, then made a report, in which Grant was strongly censured for the removal of Senator Sumner and his connection with the San Domingo job. Upon a call of the yeas and nays, the resolutions were adopted by a very large majority. Having thus opened the fight against the President, the direct attack was made in relation to the removal of Messrs. Grinnell and Palmer.

A Mr. Kitterband introduced resolutions declaring in substance that the Republican General Committee believed that Moses H. Grinnell and General Palmer most honorably and capably filled the positions from which they have been removed by the President without cause, and they earnestly deplored the policy which dictated the removal from office of honest, faithful and incorruptible friends of the Union and the Republican party, and that Mr. Grinnell and General Palmer have devoted their efforts solely to guard and increase the revenue of the government, and to advance the interests of the merchants of New York, and they recognized in their removal a disregard for the future of the great party which preserved the life of the nation and carried into power the administration which would now strike down the author of its being.

A lively discussion ensued upon the resolutions, but they were finally carried despite Mr. Greeley, and the verdict was rendered against Grant by a very large majority of the members of the Committee.

The removal of Mr. Grinnell was made upon political grounds solely and meets with marked disfavor among the merchants of all parties. Mr. Grinnell has forwarded a letter to President Grant, which for the present is withheld from publication, in which he complains of the manner in which he was removed. Had the President but hinted that Mr. Grinnell's resignation would have been acceptable it would have been forwarded at once. It is thought before the matter is finally disposed of some curious revelations will be brought to the surface.

THE PROSPECTIVE HARVEST.

From every quarter between the Atlantic and the Pacific comes the most cheering indications of a bountiful harvest during the present year. A large breadth of wheat was sown, and so far as the early promise goes, it will produce a yield far above the average. Nature seems to overlook men's passions in this land, and pours lavishly from the horn of plenty, as though to divert men's minds from acrimonious discussions and woo them into a common brotherhood and an enduring fellowship.

The golden sunshine and the silver rain; the breezes and the invigorating breath of the seasons "clothe and re-clothe the happy plains," while men divide into factions and rail against each other, forgetful apparently of the higher and more ennobling arts of peace that cluster about the feet of fraternal civilization.

While we in this land, despite the lingering agony of a late civil strife, are peculiarly blessed by the bountiful hand of an over-ruling Providence, other nations, teeming with vast populations are not so blessed. The broad acres of France do not rejoice in the care and toil of the husbandman, but lay fallow, and are fast reverting to a wilderness. The bloody hand of civil strife is upreared to deal out death between warring factions. Crushed beneath the armed heel of an invader, she arose partially, only to renew a strife more bloody and more demoralizing, and one to which attaches neither glory nor military renown—nothing but blood and the glutting of savage vengeance.

In Germany the crops will be late and far below the usual average, in consequence of the large withdrawal of the tillers of the soil to carry the victorious flag of the Kaiser over the walls of Paris Italy and Spain have planted but short crops in consequence of the unsettled condition of political affairs, and the great granary of Russia is far too limited to supply the demands of the nations in Europe that have been depleted of their most essential resources.

The slain, the sick, and the disabled of France and Germany, who will never again return to the peaceful walks of productive industry, only make up a small fraction of those who have been withdrawn therefrom. The great armies that met upon the fields of France, even though they were disbanded, will have but little taste for the pursuits of peace for years to come. We felt the effects of this in our own country, and even yet we have not outlived them. In even a worse condition is the half of Europe, even yet enveloped in the clouds of war, with their blood boiling for renewed conflicts.

Providence works through mysterious channels, and raises up the hand of help in one quarter to relieve the suffering in others. The broad fields of golden grain that are to be garnered in this country ere the Autumn, will be the source of supply for those nations of the old world that already stand close upon the borders of Famine. With such cheering reports from the great grain belts of the West and Northwest, unfortunate Europe will turn with longing, hopeful eyes to the Republic for bread, and with a fair realization of the hopes already inspired, we shall be in a condition to feed the hungry and alleviate the sufferings of other nations to a very great degree.

THE INFAMOUS INCOME TAX—LET IT BE RESISTED.

The N. Y. *Evening Post*, a Republican paper in alluding to the recent decision of the supreme court in the case of Judge Buffinton, makes use of the following language:

We have no means of knowing what amount of money has been collected in the shape of income tax upon official salaries during the last seven years, but it is very large, certainly several millions of dollars. The whole of this sum has been collected illegally, and if paid under protest would now necessarily be refunded. The question whether the income tax upon private citizens is also unconstitutional has not yet been decided by the Supreme Court; but it is considered a doubtful one by many eminent lawyers. A decision against the legality of the tax would bring great confusion into the administration of the Treasury, and would involve large losses of money to the government in the repayment of many millions of dollars which have been collected under protest or by force.

This is to be avoided if possible; and the best way to do it is immediately to repeal the tax, before the collections for this year begin. If Congress will abolish the tax at once, it is likely that no claims for refunding past payments would be pressed. But if the collection of the tax is persisted in this year, it will be resisted in every legal way by a combination of leading citizens, who believe it to be unconstitutional. In any case, the decision made on Monday cuts off one of the most important sources of productiveness for the future, and increases the injustice and inequality of the tax, by exempting from it a large class of citizens, certainly not the least able to bear it. Thus the reasons for an immediate repeal of the Income Tax law, already so strong as to make public opinion nearly unanimous in demanding it are greatly strengthened by this action of the court.

The Council Bluffs *Times* says that one of the greatest railroad conventions ever held in the United States is to be held next month at Council Bluffs. Representatives of the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central, together with those of all the roads centering there, are to be in attendance for the purpose of making such arrangements as will secure the interests of the different roads represented

THE SCRANTON COAL TROUBLES.

The vast sensation that was gotten up, mostly by telegraph, during the latter part of last week, over the reported coal riots in the Lehigh Valley, turn out to be greatly exaggerated, and dwindle into a rather insignificant affair when the truth is arrived at. It does not seem that there was any organized plan for murder and destruction, as was originally reported, but that the scenes were nearly the same as those attendant upon strikes, where a large body of men conclude that they are being unjustly dealt with at the hands of their employers.

As to the merits, pro and con, of the quarrel between the miners and the coal operators, and the various companies, we do not feel called upon to speak for the present. The difficulties are of long standing, and have been fully discussed by both sides, and culminated repeatedly in strikes and disturbances, each party claiming to be in the right, and denouncing the other as being in the wrong. But by far the most serious and threatening of these disturbances is the one that now agitates Scranton and that vicinity, and which may yet grow into more serious proportions, although it is to be hoped that the good sense of the miners will prompt them to respect the law, and consult their own good at the same time.

Than this journal, no paper in the country has more earnestly or consistently urged the rights of labor and laboring men, and deprecated the oppression of capital in whatever form it makes its appearance. But no man, or set of men, under the pretense that they are trying to protect the rights of workingmen, have the right to organize riot and resort to violence. Whenever they do, they are guilty of the gravest crimes, and we insist that they shall be brought to speedy and condign punishment. Every organization, social, political or otherwise, is cursed with a class of extremists whose sole object seems to be to divert it from its original intent and convert it into an engine for the accomplishment of their own selfish and evil purposes. The late riotous demonstrations on the part of a portion of the members of the W. B. A. have clearly been inspired by this class of individuals who have led better men into the commission of offenses that they would shrink from with horror in their moments of cooler judgment. They are the tyrants of the Association, who, though they are not entrusted with ostensible leadership, drive its respectable members into false positions, and must eventually, if they have not already, destroy its efficacy, and eliminate from it all the good that it ever did possess.

We have not the remotest idea that the leaders of the Miners' Association are in any way responsible for the outrages that have taken place. They are not the class of men who would be at all likely to do so. It is the lawless element that has precipitated matters, and the better element in the Association should join with the State authorities in putting down the disturbances and bringing the ring-leaders to justice. They need not expect the sympathy of law abiding people until they show that they too are anxious to see the law enforced, and *every man's* rights under the law protected. The action of Governor Geary in calling to his aid all the power of the State to put an end to the disturbances and preventing the threatened bloodshed was the proper one. *The law must be upheld and life protected*, it matters not by whom or under what pretext to destroy the public peace and the security of life and limb an attempt is made. This should be understood by all men. If they have grievances, the law and the Legislature are amply able to remove them, and no association of men have the right to turn themselves into a band of murderers to right their wrongs, whether real or imaginary.

Every man has the right to work or remain idle, according to his own mind, as he is pleased or displeased with the wages offered, but no man or combination of men shall have the right to prevent him from working or compelling him to work against his will. That is the doctrine that must be recognized, and if bad men attempt to overthrow it, they will be brought to punishment, though it requires every second man in the State to aid in the execution of the laws. Those men who began work at the Scranton mines had the right to, if the wages suited them, and every man who tries to prevent them is a law breaker,

That there have been wrongs inflicted upon the miners by the companies in many instances, no one will dispute; but they should be righted in the proper manner. Let the Legislature at once proceed to act upon this matter and clearly define the rights and duties of all parties, and future difficulties will be largely prevented. This same subject has for years occupied the minds of the ablest statesmen in England, and here, in Pennsylvania, where the mining interest is continually on the increase, the subject should be dispassionately and earnestly considered by the law making power, and every man's rights defined and provided for. The action of the Governor by *quo warranto* against a number of the railroad companies may be productive of some good, but in the mean time let the Legislature give its serious attention to the matter.

The Nevada Legislature grants railroad charters on condition that no Chinese shall be employed in constructing or operating the roads.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April

SENATE.

The Ku-Klux Bill

was received from the House, read tw and referred to the Judiciary Committ

Morrill on San Domingo.

By unanimous consent Mr. MORRI of Vermont, was awarded the floor to dress the Senate in a three hours spe against San Domingo annexation. W differing from the President, he accor to him the purest motives in whatever had done to promote the swift accompl ment of annexation.

He (Morrill) placed little reliance u any evidence that the Dominican pe were in favor of being annexed to United States, though he admired Pr dent Grant's inflexible perseverance n than his political sagacity in adhering the annexation policy without any supporting him, either the public, or party sentiment, he concluded witl allusion to the historical warning aga the consequence of undue territorial grandizement.

The Joint Southern Smelling Commit

After the conclusion of Mr. Morr speech the Senate took up the concurr resolution from the House for a joint cial investigating committee on the So

The pending amendment to require committee to report from time to time ing recess was withdrawn.

Mr. HILL said no organized Ku k existed in Georgia, and no general lawl ness existed there. In the old slave of middle Georgia, where he resided, where the blacks largely predominate could be testified by forty northern fa es who had settled there that

Perfect Tranquility Prevailed

and they could travel anywhere day night in perfect security. He would l this committee when they came to Geo look into the state of agricultural mechanical industry that they might it had not been disturbed and crime, wherever it did oc ad not interfered with material in ests. He would have everything done would erase and eradicate crime wit seriously interfering with the liberty citizens. But he had not yet seen thing practical.

Mr. CASSERLY also stated the rea which induced him to oppose the re tion.

The pending question being the H amendment increasing the number of committee to fourteen from the House seven from the Senate was then v upon, and the amendment concurred i a party vote—ayes, 37; nays, 12.

Personnel of the Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT then app ed to represent the Senate on the comm the present select committee on outra Messrs. Scott, Chandler, Nye, Rice, son, Bayard and Blair.

At six o'clock after an Executive sion the Senate adjourned until Mon

WASHINGTON, April

SENATE.

A Personal Explanation.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, obtai leave to make a personal explanation, read an extract from the New York *ald* of last Friday, describing the scen the Senate chamber on the previous between himself and Mr. Butler.

Mr. DAVIS also caused to be rea extract from Butler's speech, in the H on Tuesday, referring to the Ku-Kl Kentucky exhibiting impotent rag the Senate, with the whining and pu voice of imbecile and unhonored old

Mr. DAVIS then narrated the sto

Butler Seizing the Silver Plate

and furniture of a man named Brot in New Orleans, and the latter's inab to obtain the appointment of a Select mittee to investigbte the complaint ag Butler, and then gave his own accou

The Scene Between Himself and Bu

on last Thursday, and concluded as lows: It was not my intention to l befvre the Senate any controversy wit *universally recognized blackguard, cowar scoundrel, of the United States*, who do dissent from the general judgment ag him."

[Note—The latter portion of this tence was scarcely audible in consequ of the Vice President rapping vigor with his gravel and declaring the Se from Kentucky out of order.]

The VICE PRESIDENT then s that he was not in the chair the time of the occurrence referred, but it was due to the Senator did occupy the chair at the time to state the words spoken in the public print to some extent corroborated by the tor from Kentucky, were not sufficiaudible to be heard by the chair.

Mr. DAVIS—That is true.

The VICE PRESIDENT added the Senator who occupied the chair time would have arrested the proceed if they had been heard by him.

HOUSE.

The Ku-Klux Bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE did not believe the disturbances in the South were as has been described—certainly none warranted the passage of this extraordinary measure. The people everywh were crying for peace, but he beli this bill was a declaration of war.

Mr. VOORHEES, from Indiana, that during his absence from Washin he found peace and quiet among the ple, but on his return he realized the trary feeling in Congress. The excite was all here. Looking over the S it was discovered nine-tenths of the rages were false and raised for base p cal and Radical purposes.

Mr. DE LARGE, colored, of South C lina, said he represented a district in w there had been no outrages since re struction. He was free to admit that

Both Parties Were Responsible

for the present disturbed condition of fairs in South Carolina. He was thoro ly convinced that some legislation necessary, but this would not be suffic unless his Republican friends remo political disabilities. For they could expect the Southern people with those resting on them to exert themselve preserve public peace when they h nothing to hope for in the future.

Limiting Executive Despotism.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to st out the proviso authorizing the Presid to direct voluntary enlistments of militia of the United States in lieu of or any part of the force authorized to employed. He objected to enlarging regular army, which the bill would do.

Mr. POLAND said he believed if State denied equal protection of law, o a State passed laws to protect every c zen in the rights guaranteed by the C stitution, and if any person or persons terfered to prevent such equal protect then they had a right to make the la act an offense against the United State

The House agreed to the motion of Farnsworth, thus striking out the prov deferred to. Yeas, 112; nays, 87.

GOOD FRIDAY.

BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

Whence is the tumult and the shout
That rends the sky to-day
Why throng the Roman soldiers out
About the public way?
To-day within Jerusalem,
In purple mockery seen,
A crown of thorns His diadem,
Behold the Nazarene!

Oh! little thought those Jewish men,
That Him they crowned in scorn,
And robed in royal mockery then,
Was a King Divinely born.
He hears unmoved the Roman jeer,
The Pharisee's ill will—
For man He came to suffer here,
And do His Father's will.

He climed up Calvary's steep,
Fenced 'round with lance and spear,
With ax and bloody whip—
There was no mercy there.
Upon His shoulders weighed
The Roman Cross of guilt,
Whereon He must be crucified,
And His blood for us be spilt.

O Jesus! undismayed
Wore Ye the martyr's crown:
'Twas not the Cross upon Thee laid
But our sins that bore Thee down.
O Cross of thy ignominy!
O type of love exultant!
O badge of Christian victory!
O sign of faith triumphant!

Jesus aloft and dying,
Thy tender flesh pierced through,
For Thy cruel enemies praying,
"They know not what they do."
O mercy grandly rising
Over this human agony,
With Thy parched lips forgiving
The hand that smote Thee.

Oh! promise of God fulfilled,
And by the prophets spoken;
Alas! Thy people self-willed
Needed some fearful token.
Heard they His voice uprising,
Up to His Father's Throne,
The earth at His last words quaking
And darkened Judea's sun.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

ter Experiences and Scenes ove the Clouds--Lecture by Prof. ntington in Boston.

of. J. H. Huntington, the Mount hington meteorologist, recently lectur- Boston, before the Mercantile Library ciation, of that city, on the winter pe- arities of that mountain resort. After wing description of the views obtain- om the summit of Moose Hillock, e he passed the winter of 1869 and the lecturer proceeded to give in de- his experiences on the loftier height ount Washington in 1870 and 1871, and ribed the view oceanward as embrac- many lakes, hills and mountain ridges, asses of clouds moving inland, the geous sunrise, throwing a flood of light s the clouds, the shadows of moun- , together forming grand and sub- pictures. The storms that raged, the se cold and high winds, that threat- at any moment to destroy any habi- n that could be devised, were more ant to remember than to experience. scent in summer over the railway or ot, was represented as easy when ared with that in winter over the e work thirty feet high, covered with below the tree line, and frost work ce above it. In the higher altitudes shoes were a great aid, as the surface ned as the visitor proceeded. But escent in winter was positively dan- s, and great care was necessary. and frost formed in every fan al shape. The Lizzie Bourne monu- in Summer, is a mere pile of stones- inter it presents an appearance sur- ng the work of any artist. The fro- ists gathered thickly on every object, t times projected horizontally in ici- rom two to three feet from the tel- h poles and other perpendicular ob- At the summit on the side exposed north-east wind, the frost work red in masses at once, large and iful chains were covered, until they three feet in diameter, and the north of the Tip-top house was of immense ness. Looking eastward, the rarified n a pleasant day, enables the pro- to view the broad Atlantic, seventy, , and ninety miles away, with the l eye, and with the telescope to de- be the rig of vessels along the coast. akes of Maine, the range of forest- ills, and the level country in the ce, contrasted with the bright sun- on the sea far beyond, presented a , which, for vastness, was hardly rehensible. A look down Tucker- s Ravine, near at hand, was grand, d. The thousand streams so won- l to look upon in Summer had be- fixed with ice, and appeared like ast cataract. A southward view, h more obstructedly from the midst, a range of sixty miles of extremely resque scenery, comprising moun- lake, river and valley, with great etness. Winnepisogee, with her rface, gleamed in the sunlight, there lands and woodlands standing out d relief, the hills so richly purple hey defied description, and when n the twilight, rosetint, and crimson old, were beautiful beyond measure. t Belknap, double-peak and e crown, further south, was remar- distinct, and further westward, iant's Stairs, Mounts Resolution, ford, Chocorua and the numerous ps and spurs, with the Wachusett way in the mist, formed a rare scene. e west, the Tip-top afforded a fine nore variable view than in Summer or mn. He saw Ammonoosuck, silver , its gray and russet forest ranges of t Deception and its surrounding ever- , Lafayette with its snowy canopy ned by the rose tint; and, bearing a south, the well formed Hay Stack, oose Hillock's broad shouldered gla- and the Notch, so near as to tempt a to it. Mounts Willey, Munroe and klin formed contrasts that were un- ssed. The afternoon shadow of t Washington, crowned with a halo d by the rays of light reflected from y summit, was very imposing. The n out-look carried the beholder over el's River, the Hill of Whitefield and t Dalton. The prospect was pleas- The Valley of the Connecticut, the nburg Hill, Mounts Jefferson, the Range, Percy Peak, Stratford Moun- the Sugar Loaf, Owl's Head in the nce of Quebec, and the great gulf en Mount Washington and the ns, Jefferson and Madison, seemed mass of snow and ice, relieved here there by projecting trees and crags.

The Latest Fashion.

iety in New York has adopted a very able fashion which has long been pre- t in Brussels. This is a mirror cun- y placed outside, and fastened to the er window-shutter of the second- , and turned toward the front door, ting all applicants for admission. If are pronounced acceptable, they are ed in, but if a contrary verdict is n, then the waiter stolidly utters the cribed lie: "the ladies are out," and isitor seeks more hospitable quarters. houses in that portion of Brussels h is devoted to private residences are ided with these mirrors, fitted to al- every room fronting on the streets, at the ladies may occupy themselves eir work or play, secure from obser- n, and yet have a panoramic view of hat passes in the streets without leav- their seats. The new fashion will be rally adopted.

The Strasburg Cathedral Clock.

The wonderful astronomical clock at Strasburg is thus fully described in the "Over the Ocean" sketches by Curtis Guild, recently issued by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston:

The great astronomical clock here is a curious and wonderful piece of mechanism. Fancy a structure twenty-five or thirty feet in height, and twelve or fifteen feet at the base, having on either side two others nearly of equal height, one being the masonic flight of winding stairs, surrounded by five small emblematical Corinthian pillars, and the other a Gothic pillar, its panelings enriched with figures.

Placed directly in front of the base of the clock is a celestial globe, which, by means of the clock-work, shows the precision of the equinoxes, solar and lunar equations for calculating geocentric ascension and declination of the sun and moon at true times and places. Then in the base itself is an orrery after the Copernican system, by which the mean tropical revolution of each of the planets visible to the naked eye is shown. Then comes an ecclesiastical calendar, a sort of perpetual almanac, indicating holy, feast and fast days; above and ten feet from the floor, and just beneath the clock-dial, is an opening with a platform in front, upon which comes forth figures representing each day of the week, as Apollo on Tuesday, Diana on Monday, &c. Thus a figure in a chariot representing the day appeared at the entrance in the morning, it had reached the centre in full view by noon, and drove gradually out of sight at the close of day. On either side of the clock-dial sat two Cupids, the size of a three year old child, one holding a bell and hammer, with which it strikes the hours and quarters, and the other an hour-glass, which it reverses each hour. Above is another dial, with the signs of the zodiac; above that a figure of the moon, showing its different phases, also put in motion by the the clock-work; and still above this, two sets of automaton figures which appear only at 12 o'clock, at which time there is always a crowd gathered to witness their performances.

We viewed this wonderous piece of mechanism for an hour, and witnessed the following movements: At a quarter past eleven the Cupid near the dial struck one; then from one of the upper compartments ran forth the figure of a little child with a wand, and as he passed he struck one bell, and ran away (Childhood, the first quarter.) Round whirl the wheels of time, and the second quarter chimes; but this time it is a Youth that passes and taps the bell with his shepherd's staff twined with flowers. Again we reach the third quarter, and Manhood strides forth, mailed warrior, and smites the sonorous bell, ere he leaves the scene, three sounding blows with his trenchant weapon—the third quarter. Once more the hands tremble on the point of noon; the fourth quarter is here, and Old Age, a feeble, bent figure, hobbles out, pauses wearily at the bell, raises a crutch, and taps four strokes and totters away out of sight—'last scene of all,' when, as a finale, the skeleton figure of Death, before whom all the four have passed away, slowly raises his baton, which the spectators now discovers to be a human bone, and solemnly strikes the hour of twelve upon the bell. While he is engaged in this act, a set of figures above him, representing the twelve apostles, pass in procession before the Savior, who blesses each as they pause before him in turn, and a chanticleer, the size of life, perched upon the pinnacle of one of the side structures, lifts up his voice, in three rousing crows, with outstretched neck and flapping wings, while the Cupid on one side of the dial reverses the hour-glass for the sand to flow back, and the other side strikes the hour with his bell and hammer."

The Lenten Marriage.

The fact that the marriage of the Lord of Lorne and the Princess Louise took place during Lent, has created quite a flutter in High Church circles in England. Punch of course, ridicules these scruples. Here are two of his latest *mots* on the subject:

CLERICAL ERROR.

"High" Parsons would have couples tarry
When they propose to wed in Lent—
But why? The sooner people marry,
The sooner, mostly, they repent:

MATRIMONY MADE SEASONABLE.

Would those of their Reverences who think it wrong to marry in Lent, be reconciled to a Lenten marriage by an arrangement that, at the wedding breakfast thereafter, to preclude undue fast breaking, the fare should be limited to red herrings?

How to Prevent Sickness.

There are a good many people who are subject to a bilious attack every spring, and who expect it as a matter of course. The Herald of Health says there is no more need for people being thus sick in the spring than at any other time of the year, if they only know how to live. This periodical sickness can be prevented by simply regulating the diet. Not that all persons who have been subject to such attacks, year after year, for a long time, can always overcome the difficulty at once. We are all such creatures of habit, that when anything becomes established in this way there is a strong tendency to its return at the regular time, even after the producing cause has ceased to operate; consequently, in bad cases it sometimes takes several years to overcome it entirely. Under a proper regimen the attacks will grow less severe every year until they entirely disappear.

During cold weather people eat larger quantities than usual of carbonaceous food, such as fat meats, butter sugar, bread, cakes and other preparations of white or superfine flour, nuts, fats, syrups, etc. Of course a much larger quantity of carbonaceous food is required by the system in cold weather than in warm, but as a general thing people eat too much of it, clog up their systems with the excess and overburden the excretory organs, particularly the liver, in vain efforts to get rid of it. Those who take a great deal of out-door exercise are usually enabled to work it off, and seldom suffer much in consequence, except in hot weather; while those who lead a sedentary in-door life suffer most.

When warm weather comes on in the spring, people require much less carbonaceous food, but instead of changing their diet as the weather changes, they continue to eat the same kind of food they have been eating during the coldest weather of winter, and the consequence is that the already overburdened liver is unable to bear up under this extra load, and utterly refuses to perform its function until it has had a chance to rest and throw off its accumulated burdens. Now, to prevent this state of things, two things are necessary. First, people must eat a less proportion of carbonaceous food at all times. Second, as the weather grows warmer in the spring they must eat a much less quantity of it than they do in cold weather, and substitute more vegetables and acid fruits. Every family should have a large supply of canned fruits and green vegetables to use at this time of year. For a single article there is nothing so good as tart apples, and they should be used in unlimited quantities.

IN THE MISSION GARDEN:--1865.

BY BRET HARTE.

FATHER FELIPE.

I speak not the English well, but Pachita
She speak for me: is it not so, my Pancha?
Eh, little rogue? Come, salute me the stranger
Americano.

Sir, in my country we say, "Where the heart is
There live the speech." Ah; you not understand!
So!
Pardon an old man—what you call "ol fogy"—
Padre Felipe!

Old, Senor, old! just so old as the Mission.
You see that pear-tree? How old you think, Senor!
Fifteen years? Twenty? Ah, Senor, just *Fifty*
Gone since I plant him!

You like the wine! It is some at the Mission
Made from the grape of the year Eighteen Hundred,
All the same time when the earthquake he came to
San Juan Bautista.

But Pancha is twelve, and she is the rose-tree;
And I am the olive, and this is the garden.
And Pancha we say; but her name is Francisca,
Same like her mother.

Eh, you knew *Her*? No? Ah! it is a story—
But I speak not, like Pachita the English.
So? If I try, you will sit here beside me,
And shall not laugh, eh!

When the American come to the Mission
Many arrive to the house of Francisca,
One—he was fine man—he buy the cattle
Of Jose Castro.

So; he came much, and Fransisca she saw him;
And it was Love—and a very dry season—
And the pears bake on the tree—and the rain come,
But not Francisca;

Not for one year; and one night I walk much
Under the olive-tree, when comes Francisca—
Comes to me here, with her child, this Francisca—
Under the olive-tree.

Sir! it was sad·····but I speak not the English—
So?·····she stay here, and she wait for her husband
He come no more, and she sleep on the hill-side:
There stands Pachita.

Ah! there's the Angelus. Will you enter!
Or shall you walk in the garden with Pancha!
Go, little rogue—sit—attend to the stranger.
Adios, Senor.

PACHITA (*briskly*)-

So, he's been telling that yarn about mother?
Bless you, he tells it to every stranger.
Folks about yer say the old man's my father.
What's your opinion

Gen. Lee in Mexico--A Thrilling Incident.

When Gen. Scott commanded the army in Mexico, it became necessary to explore a mountain that lay between him and the enemy's camp. It was one of those lofty peaks whose summit cleft the clouds, and reached the regions of eternal snow. The sides were precipitous, and clad in a tangled web of brushwood and rugged rocks, which made the ascent seem perilous, if not impossible. There was some difficulty, therefore, in finding an officer bold enough to undertake the task. At last, a young lieutenant stepped forward and offered his services. He was accepted, and having selected a small company of men set out for the mountain. They found it more unpromising than even their fear had foreboded. There was no sign of a path, no trace to show that human footstep had trod the toilsome ascent. They used both hands and feet with diligence, swinging themselves up by the undergrowth, climbing over rugged rocks, or making a toilsome journey around them, till one after another gave up, and determined to make the best of his way back. Before half the ascent was accomplished the young leader was left alone. Most men would have given up in utter despair. Not so the young lieutenant. There was a heroic fire in his breast not to be quenched by difficulties, however arduous. He paused long enough to take breath, and away he went again.

The path became wilder and wilder, but our hero, like Milton's fiend,

"O'er bog and steep, through straight, rough dense, or rare,
With head, or hands, or feet, pursues his way.
And sinks, or swims, or wades, or creeps."

till he stands panting on the icy summit. There was a moment's pause of exultation, as he saw beneath his feet the clouds that, a few hours since, had seemed so far above him. But the broad summit was yet to be explored, and he hastened on. The rarified air affected him painfully, and the cold was intense. Just as immediate descent became a matter of life and death, he discovered that the whole mountain side was a sheet of ice. There was no time for thought, any death seemed preferable to the one which would overtake him if he delayed a moment. With a hasty prayer he threw himself, feet foremost, on the slippery surface. Down, down, he went, at a dizzy, breathless speed. The clouds passed upward and became sky once more, and away down below, stretched a deep, clear lake. There was not a tree or shrub to break his course, and death seemed inevitable. Down, down, down!—but lo! the ice grows thinner and thinner, it softens, it cracks, and his feet are planted in firm, moist earth, on the verge of the lake that had so nearly been his grave. The sun had melted the ice just enough for it to give way in time to save him.

Since then he has stood on a more perilous height, the summit of fame, gained by the same dauntless courage that characterized his youthful exploit—for the young lieutenant was Robert E. Lee. The substance of the above incident was related by himself during the summer sojourn at the Peaks of Otter," in Virginia, a short time before his death.

Don't Be to Sensitive.

There are some people, yes, many people, always looking out for slights. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family, without some offence is designed. They are as touchy as hair triggers. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be pre-occupied with business, they attribute his abstraction in some mode personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in everybody they come in contact with. Innocent persons, who never dreamed of giving offence, are astonished to find some unfortunate word, or some momentary taciturnity, mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellow beings, and not suppose a slight is intended, unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its use in a great degree from the color of our own mind. If we are frank and generous, the world treats us kindly. If, on the contrary, we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let a person get the reputation of being touchy, and everybody is under more or less restraint; and in this way the chances of an imaginary offence are vastly increased.

A FOND father, blessed with eleven children, recently, business being dull, took the early train out to his happy home and went up stairs to put the children to bed. Being missed from the smoking-room, his wife went up stairs to see what was going on; upon opening the door she exclaimed: "Why, dear, what for mercy's sake are you doing?" "Why," says he, "wifey, I am putting the children to bed, and having them say their little prayers." "Yes," says wifey, "but this is not one of ours." Sure enough, he had got one of the neighbor's children all undressed, and had to redress it and send it home. After that he called the roll every morning and night.

The Blue Laws.

[From the Boston Courier.]

Many of our readers, who have often heard of the Connecticut "blue laws," have probably never had an opportunity of perusing that famous code. The territory now comprised in the State of Connecticut was formerly two colonies—Connecticut and New Haven. The colony of Connecticut was planted by emigrants from Massachusetts at Windsor, in 1633, and at Hartford and Wethersfield in 1635 and 1636. The other colony, styled by its founders the Dominion of New Haven, was settled by emigrants from England in 1638. The two colonies were united in 1665.

The statutes copied below, from an ancient volume relating to the history of the American colonies, were enacted by the people of the "Dominion of New Haven:"

"The governour and magistrates, convened in general assembly, are the supreme power under God, of this independent dominion.

From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

The governor is amenable to the voice of the people.

The governor shall have a single vote in determining any question, except a casting vote, when the assembly shall be equally divided.

The assembly of the people shall not be dismissed by the governor but shall dismiss itself.

Conspiracy against this dominion shall be punished with death.

Whosoever says there is a power and jurisdiction above and over this dominion, shall suffer death and loss of his property.

Whoever attempts to change or overturn this dominion, shall suffer death.

The judges shall determine controversies without a jury.

No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote unless he be converted, and a member in full communion of one of the churches allowed in this dominion.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only king.

No quaker, or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be alowed to give a vote for the election of magistrate or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered to a quaker, Adamite, or other heretic.

If any person turns quaker, he shall be banished and not suffered to return, but on pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the dominion; he shall be banished; and suffer death on his return.

Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one to cross a river, but with an authorized ferryman.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on Sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fasting day.

The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft.

A person accused of trespass in the night, shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath.

When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked.

None shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to debar him from the liberty of buying and selling.

Whoever publishes a lie, to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall be set in the stocks, or be whipped ten stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Every rateable person who refuses to pay his proportion to support the minister of the town or parish, shall be fined by the court 2 l. and 4 l. every quarter, until he or she pay the rate to the minister.

Men-stealers shall suffer death.

Whosoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above 2s. per yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender 300 l. estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.

Whosoever sets a fire in the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer death: and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

Whosoever brings cards or dice into this dominion, shall pay a fine of five pounds.

No one shall read common prayer books, keep Christmas or set days, minced pies' dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet, and Jews harp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrates only shall join them in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them in better hands, at the expense of their parents.

Fornication shall be punished by compelling marriage, or as the court shall think proper.

Adultery shall be punished with death.

A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of ten pounds.

A woman that strikes her husband shall be be punished as the court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

No man shall court a maid in person, or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents; 5 l. penalty for the first offense; 10 l. for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

[NOTE. The above laws were originally printed on blue paper, on which account they were called the "Blue Laws."]

Honors and Emoluments to a Prima Donna.

Mdlle. Patti, who has achieved so remarkable a success in Russia has (says the *Siecle*) imitated some of the diplomatists of that hospitable country, by announcing that she no longer considers herself bound by a certain treaty into which she had entered. This treaty bound her to appear at the Italian Opera in Paris on the 15th of the month of March, for which she would have received the trifling sum of 4,000 francs a night. But what is this to a lady who receives a boquet of jewels on her benefit night worth 12,000 francs, besides a present from the subscribers of diamonds worth 40,000 francs? The boxes on that grand occasion were let at 600 francs each, and the only drawback to the evening must have been the fact that the songstress was called seventy-five times before the curtain, besides being sent for three times to the Emperor's box, honors which, if often repeated, would make strength of limb as necessary to the prima donna as beauty of voice.

A SPRING-TIME CHIRP.

The blue-birds and the robins red
This morning came in pairs;
The blue-birds with much modesty,
The robins with some airs.
The morning winds moved gently
The reddening maple tree
Where the blue-birds and the robins
Piped their spring-time minstrelsy.

The audience-room was very large,
The audience rather small—
Peering through half closed window blinds,
One "family circle" all.
The curtain rose at break of day
Dissolving into air;
The singers promptly were in place,
For morning praise and prayer.

The little chirping soloists,
And choristers as well,
Trilled clearly all the higher notes,
And to the lowest fell,
So perfectly in time and tune,
So blithely, and so gay,
While the King of Day, from the eastern sky,
Threw his robes of night away.

And in his car of molten gold,
With cloud-steeds snowy white,
On perfumed breath—the morning air,
Rode up the empyrean height.
In regal robes and royal state,
Passing our maple tree,
Where the blue-birds and the robins
Sang their morning melody.

No flats, no sharps, not one false note,
None hired to cry "encore:"
The daily programme warbled through,
All this and nothing more.
Comprising spring-time songs of joy,
At early break of day,
From the blue-birds and the robins,
In a genuine matinee.

With earnest listeners only—
With only those who hear
The song of birds in spring-time,
With eager, listening ear,
The sky for an auditorium,
The budding trees for bowers,
For a guest the Sun of the morning:
Such are very precious hours.

But, ah, the concert closes,
Too soon, by far, each day,
And we'll look and wait and listen,
As the bird-notes die away
In the dim and vaulted distance
Of the blue, etherial sky,
Leaving rainbow tints of beauty,
At our feet, as the world goes by.

Is Intoxication a Disease?

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

No subject has engrossed more of the attention of moral reformers than the use and a buse of alchoholic stimulants Scarcely any two of these reformers agree upon the policy that should be adopted to control it. Total abstinence men, local optionists, "prohibitionists," moral suasionists, and even the "moderate drinkers," have each in turn found sturdy advocates and followers.

All admit that alcohol is a poison—useful, like other poisons, as a medicine. Nearly all admit, too, that its habitual use as a beverage creates a diseased appetite and a morbid craving. It penetrates the system and affects all the functions, organs and tisues. It affects the mental faculties through the brain, and takes away the strength of the will and the power of self-control. It reaches the vital organs, the heart, the liver, the stomach, kidneys and bowels. The longer a man indulges in its excessive or immoderate use, the less restraint is he capable of exercising over himself until, at last, the quantity which he drinks is only limited by his physical endurance and the capacity of his stomach. Yet this class of drinkers, who have lost their force of will and self-control, are not beyond redemption. In most cases they are entirely conscious of their state, and would reform if they could, but lack the moral strength to push away the the poison. If they could be surrounded by restraining influences—fresh air, wholesome and varied diet, and careful medical help; if they could be placed under the judicious control of those who would supply to them the judgment and will which they have impaired, they could be cured. What the habitual drunkard needs is the moral power to stop drinking. He knows his condition, and sees the damage he is doing to himself every day.

Habitual drunkenness was formerly considered an affair quite beyond the reach of cure, and entirely out of the sphere of the doctor of medicine. A victim on whom intemperate habits had taken a firm hold was looked upon as beyond reclamation. The man who had wallowed once in the gutter was held to be irrevocably lost. The regular, habitual drunkard was looked upon as only fit to be given over to the jibes of bad boys, and ruled out, as an outcast beyond the pale of consideration, by society. Thirty years ago none but scientific professors of the most advanced school of medicine looked upon drunkenness as a disease, and even twenty years ago the applauders and admirers of Gough's eloquence would have been shocked if told that inebriety was a disease for which the habitual drunkard has in one sense ceased to be responsible.

Happily all this has changed, and the wisest opinion is that drunkenness is a disease like most of the other ills that "flesh is heir to," and should be treated as they are, by the most accurate and scientific knowledge. Inebriate asylums have demonstrated the value of the treatment of this great curse as a disease, and experience in this country has shown that it is as futile to endeavor to extripate the disease of intemperance by legislative prohibition against its contraction, as it would be to make similar legislative "prohibitions" against other diseases.

In those asylums for inebriates that have been established for years in this country the most beneficent results have been manifest. Thousands of victims to the vice have been entirely reclaimed, and are now valuable members to society, and are the most enthusiastic advocates of treating drunkenness as a disease. In these establishments the patient, first undergoes, as do the insane, a proper compulsory restraint, until he becomes aware of the disease that has possessed him. There he will persist in the abstinence of which he knows is his only salvation. He is supplied with good diet, and, as far as possible, his mind is put at ease. He has occupation suited to his tastes and past life, society and recreation, books, music, walks, drives and every other wholesome amusement. His appetite for alcholic stimulants gradually subsides, while the strength of his will is fortified and increased. Healthy blood takes the place of the poisoned, natural tastes the place of the depraved. The whole physique resumes its original elasticity and strength. The wildness of inebriety is replaced by cogent thought and normal sentiments. The disease is commonly cured in a few months, and the diseased patient returns to the walks of usefulness and honor.

These are the results of the treatment of this disease in a skillful and scientific manner by the best regulated asylums in the country. Is there not a great field afforded in the proper understanding of this matter, in a broad and catholic spirit, for the exercise of private as well as public beneficence!

THE perfuming business in Europe has doubled in extent in the last twenty-five years. There are fifty manfacturing perfumers in London, employing from twenty to one hundred hands each, and the total production of perfumery in the united kingdom is estimated at £1,200,000 per annum. In Paris there are, or were before the war, about one hundred perfumers, employing together from 3,000 to 3,500 hands. The annual amount of the export trade perfumers averages from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 of francs, and the estimated total product is about the same as that of England.

VARIETIES.

OVER twelve hundred churches were built in the United States last year.

THE Methodists of Canada are divided into five separate ecclesiastical bodies.

THE newest bonnet is called the "Congress." Fashionable milliners say a new style now comes out every two hours.

MISS ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS says there is no use quarreling with a woman, the press, a railroad company, or the telegraph.

A COLOSSAL statue of the late Chief Justice Taney is being made at Rome, to fill an order given by the State of Maryland.

THE newest hat for young ladies is the "Lorne Gipsy," a round hat of straw, trimmed with blue silk of a peculiar texture.

THE effort in the West to raise money for a monument to Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, his old family residence, is likely to prove a failure.

AN editor once wrote a notice of a Columbus business college, while publishing a paper in Xenia, Ohio. He spoke of a well-deserving institution, and of course the compositor made it "hell-deserving."

BRIGHAM YOUNG has ordered from a house in Chicago a spring outfit for a part of his family. The order is for 26 velvet cloaks and 26 dresses; also, 60 suits of male attire and 36 dress-coats.

A LOCKPORT dog got a needle fast in his tongue, and the animal was chloroformed in order that the needle might be extricated. The surgical operation was a success, but the chloroform killed the dog.

MARK TWAIN says: "I have seen slower people than I am—and more deliberate people than I am—and even quieter and more listless, and lazier people than I am. But they were dead."

"PAPA, ought teacher flog me for what I did not do?" "Certainly not, my boy," replied the father. "Well," said the little fellow, "he did to-day, when I didn't do my sum."

THERE is a remarkable collection of dark-colored slabs in a Canandaigua (N. Y.) cemetery, marking the graves of the three wives of one man. They show that the first died in 1813, the second in 1814, and the third in 1815.

A DISPATCH from Jackson, Miss., states that the insurance company refuses to pay the insurance on the property of ex-Mayor Sturgis, late of Meridian, Miss., having, it is alleged, proof that he was the incendiary.

A JOURNALIST, with a statistical turn, has found out that the London newspapers have contained in the last three years not less than one hundred and seventy-eight obituaries of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, any of which, he adds, is good enough for a man really dead.

DAVID E. DUNNING, of Maine, has sailed for England in behalf of families of his name, to seek to recover the title to a large estate in England, as heirs of Sir John Dunning, the first Lord Ashburton, who was created a Baronet in 1783. He will probably come back before he gets it.

A PEEKSKILL paper has received the following admonition: "Mr. Editurs—What did you print my family matters in yur papur for, it is none yur bizness if my wife did have twins, I pays for them and youl get your head punched you had best tend to yer own biziness. J. P."

IN Concord, New Hamsphire, on Sunday of last week, at the Episcopal church, during the reading of a prayer for the President of the United States, and all others in authority, a man in the congregation interrupted by audibly exclaiming, "I object, I object."

A MARBLE cutter near Lockport recently received from a German an order for a tombstone, with the following epitaph: "My vife Susan is ded; if shed had had life till next Friday she'd been ded shust two weeks. As a tree fall so must she stand. All things is impossible mit God."

MR. DONOHUE, one of the victims of the Carr's Rock disaster, who obtained a judgment against the Erie Company for $30,000, recently settled with the Company for $20,000, an appeal having been taken from the verdict. He was greatly injured by the accident, and will probably never entirely recover.

WISCONSIN is looming up now as the great iron-producing State of the Union. Four ranges of hills, each twenty miles long, running parallel to the Menomonee river, have been found to contain immense quantities of almost solid iron, and are estimated to contain ten times more of that metal than all the Lake Superior ranges combined.

THE Rev. Alexander Fair, of Christ Church, New Orleans, is totally deaf, yet preaches constantly and converses fluently, understanding everything that is said merely by the motion of the lips. He returns instant and pertinent answers to every question, and it is said that, unless the fact of his deafness were mentioned would never be known.

THE following warning has been addressed by the Commune to the press of Paris: "The republican authorities will make the liberty of the press respected, but they expect that all the journals will understand that the first duty they owe is respect to the Republic, to the truth and right, which should be under the protection of all men."

SOME of the largest property owners in New Orleans have published a card in which they say that as the State debt has already reached its constitutional limit ($25,000,000) they will by every legal means resist the payment of any interest or the principal of the new loans authorized by the Legislature at its last session. They say they recognize only the State debt proper, amounting to $25,021,734 40.

THE Albany Times states that so confident were the friends of the New York Pneumatic Railroad that Governor Hoffman would sign their charter that John Foley, the well known gold pen manfacturer, who is denominated by the New York press as "Quick Transit Foley," manfactureed a splendid gold pen, which he intended to have the Governor sign the bill with. That pen was not used, and Foley, who is a man of indomitable pluck, has laid it away in his safe to be brought forth when another quick transit bill is up.

A SON of the late President Tyler, only twenty-one years old, is an uhlan in the Twelfth Army Corps of Saxony, and served throughout the Franco-Prussian war. He had been for five years a mining student at Freiberg, but when the clash of arms came he laid aside his books and sought admission to the service. By an especial favor of the Minister of War this foreigner was permitted to enter the ranks of the King of Saxony. Being a fine looking, gallant young man, he made an excellent soldier, and his record as the son of an American President was enough to cause every officer and private to seek his companionship. During the latter part of the war young Tyler is said to have carried his cavalry lance into several hot engagements.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHO'FER.
JOS. S. LAKE.....E. A. M'CLURE.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Cor. Virgin Alley.

Saturday, April 15, 1871.

THE New York *Times* denominates MORTON'S balcony harangue as "some good plain truths." If such unmitigated and unblushing lies are "plain" truths, the community would be greatly obliged to Mr. MORTON if hereafter when he deals in the "truth," he would favor them with the ornamental article.

THE only parallel of the thief who burglarized the West Virginia Penitentiary and robbed it of all its provisions, is that of the thief who robbed the District Attorney's office in New York the other night. Some enterprising showman should secure the pair and make a fortune.

To those sensitive souls who think State Sovereignty a "political heresy," we commend the following decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case arising in the State of Massachusetts in which a collector attemped to collect the income tax upon the salary of a State officer, who resisted it successfully

ACCORDING to the *Gazette* the Western House of Refuge, is one of the most benificent institutions in the country. It guards and protects the innocent, reforms the wicked and gives back to society perfect creatures in the shape of young men and maidens in whom there is no guile, having been purified, regenerated and redeemed in an institution whose foundations in chastity were laid by a RUTHERFORD, and infinance by a RINGWALT.

THERE is another bit of corruption coming to the surface in Washington. Ex-Representative HAMILTON, of Florida, publishes an affidavit in which he charges Senator OSBORNE with offering him, through his brother, $20,000 and 2,500 shares of railroad stock to vote for a railroad swindle that OSBORNE was trying to engineer through Congress. It is needless to say that all the parties are Radicals and howl lustily about the Ku Klux.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW are fit for other uses than filling good fat offices. They are now successfully engaged in Chicago in shooting their sisters' husbands whenever it suits that hysterical feminine to grow jealous. The latest case of murder in that city of matrimonial infelicity was precipitated by one of those cunning devices of the devil, an anonymous letter. How much misery has been wrought in households by this means it is impossible to relate, but it is a sad fact that as many thoughtless, as really wicked, people practice it everywhere.

BETWEEN the Ku-Klux and Tammany, the Radical papers are working themselves into a state of fever that does not augur well for their longevity, considering the altitude already attained by the mercury before the middle of April. If the partisan and the elemental heat grow apace with the progress of the season, we seriously incline to the belief that with the approaching dog days the Radical ink slingers will have to betake themselves to the refreshing springs of PLUTO'S dominions, to cool their ardor.

IN the name of outraged humanity, we call upon Congress to take steps to regulate the Potomac river. Infected with the general tendency of the times it has turned Ku Klux. The other day one BOWIE, a colored Radical politician of note, and a most notorious rowdy, fell into the Potomac and was drowned. Shall precious Radical lives thus be lost and not call for vengence? We turn the Potomac over to SHALLABARGER and BUTLER to be dealt with in the most rigorous manner, permitting the latter to go so far even as to resume operations on the Dutch Gap Canal.

THE civilized world will be more shocked at the blasphemous conduct of the Red Republicans of Paris than at the loss of life. Temples dedicated to the worship of the living God, sacked and desecrated; the archbishop, one of the most venerable and learned prelates in Europe, stripped naked, bound to a pillar and scourged, Priests and Sisters of Charity and other societies of religious women outraged and murdered, the name of God scoffed and jeered by these demons, under the lead of GARABALDI. It may be in the order of Providence that the return of the German army will be necessary and terminate in the destruction of the city itself—better that, than the present state of affairs.

GERRITT SMITH is reported in Washington, dining the President and prepared with some Spalding glue to stick the fragments of the Republican party together. It is stated also, which is important, that GERRITT is in favor of a protectorate over Hayti and San Domingo, in which pious thought he is joined by Mr. HOWE, one of the Commissioners, and his wife, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE. Now it strikes us that the aforesaid GERRITT has rather a large contract on hand, in seeking to reconcile the beligerent factions in the Radical ranks, which don't want to be reconciled, and protecting Hayti, which has never asked to be protected.

MORTON'S SERENADE.

Senator MORTON is undoubtedly the chief demagogue in the Radical party, and for a second time has been selected to sound the keynote of the Presidential campaign in behalf of the mustering clans of Radicalism. On Saturday evening last, he delivered from the balcony of the National Hotel at Washington a set speech, carefully prepared, which it is intended shall constitute the Radical platform of 1872.

The whole thing was carefully cooked up and pre-arranged. The President, Vice-President and Radical members of Congress, we are told, were seated on the balcony of the hotel, awaiting the arrival of the Marine Band. By and by the Marine Band put in an appearance and discoursed music for the delectation of the Mutual Admiration Society composed of GRANT, COLFAX, MORTON and the Radical members of Congress.

Then General SHANKS—not the proprietor of "shanks' mare," however—arose and indulged in a few laudatory remarks concerning the Indiana Cyclops, telling, amid the approving nods of the mutual admirers, what a great statesman he was, and impressing the men of quavers and semi-quavers and double-demi-semi-quavers with the idea that without MORTON in their midst the Mutual Admiration Society would indeed be a thing of small moment.

Then arose Mr. MORTON and returned thanks for the serenade, but was in doubt as to whether it was intended as a personal or a political compliment—just as though the Marine Band in giving serenades were not governed solely by the price paid, and would as soon serenade JEFF DAVIS as President GRANT or Senator MORTON, if he or his friends would pay them the regular price, as had been done by Mr. MORTON in this case. The Senator, however, did not entertain his misgivings about the nature of the compliment for any great length of time.

Taking it for granted that political subjects were in order, he electrified the band and the sitters upon the balcony by announcing that the "Democratic party will make a desperate struggle for power." It is related that upon this announcment the cat-gut of the fiddles, big and little, cracked with the gripes, and the wind went out of the brass instruments with a hissing sigh like the expiring breath of a dying hippopotamus. The admiring circle turned green and purple by turns, and GRANT called faintly for an extra pint of Bourbon. And well might this be the case. The bare thought that the citizens of the United States would dare have the effrontery to undertake to elect any body to office in opposition to the wishes of the Radical leaders, was clearly sufficient to create a political earthquake that would shake the President's small modicum of brains into hopeless and inextricable confusion.

What could be more criminal than the Democracy trying to elect a President? Such a thing might have been tolerated in the days of disgraceful license, when there were no United States Marshals with their armed retainers at the polls to regulate the elective franchise, but in these days of Radical progress when the civil is subordinated to the military power, and the President is made dictator, for any party to attempt to defeat his election, is a species of treason that should be punished right speedily with crucifixion or by burning at the stake. Who dare molest the Radical leaders or make them afraid? Who shall say to the thieves in high places in Washington, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further; here shall thy full hands be made to disgorge?" Out on him! Drag him to the dungeon and there let him rot, revolving in his mind the folly of preaching the sovereignty of the people and daring to question the infallibility of the Radical leaders. Who in this day of the "Republic" shall claim the right of the humblest citizen to vote for whom he pleases for the Presidency? He has been asleep if he thinks he can set up that claim against the Radical leaders. Yea, verily; for Mr. MORTON, turning to the Presidential smoke stack with a tragic air, exclaimed: "Although our Chief Magistrate was *here*, he could not *safely* be beaten down." This sentiment we are told elicited thunders of applause.

If any one has been foolish enough to think that at the next quadrennial period the people of this country can say by their ballots that General GRANT can retire to private life and let a statesman take his place, they have the assurance of GRANT'S oracle that they are trying an *unsafe* experiment. Presidents are, and have been, "beaten down" in this country by the ballots of the people, but now, through his mouthpiece, MORTON, General GRANT informs an irreverent people that *he* cannot "safely be beaten down." And yet no doubt an irreverent people will try it, and so steeped in treason are the American Democracy that if President GRANT should try to make it unsafe for them to vote him out of office, they will make it still more unsafe for him to wield the *baton* of his dictatorial and usurped authority.

Mr. MORTON had much to say about the Ku Klux. But, in good sooth, what could a Radical say by way of a political harangue if the head and horns and tail and intermediate parts were not made up of Ku Klux? It would not only be the play of *Hamlet* with HAMLET left outy but the melancholy Dane figuring as low commedian in a ten cent variety performance. Mr. MORTON is terribly alarmed lest the Democracy lay violent hands upon the sacred ark of Reconstruction. This is the same terrible bug-bear with which he frightened the people in the Presidential campaign of 1868, and about which he and his coadjutors did lying enough to have made Sodom and Gommorah whiter than the chalk cliffs of Albion in the light of comparison.

The same corner stone of untruth is again laid upon which to build a new edifice of lies. So far as the reconstruction acts of Congress are concerned, the Democracy propose to leave them to the crucial test of the calm and unfettered judgment of the people effected thereby; believing that if the people are left free to act in that sovereign capacity guaranteed by the Constitution, they are fully able to take care of their own interests. The Democracy have expressed no intention of disturbing any of the fixed relations of the South. While they opposed unconstitutional and oppressive legislation, they have boundless faith in the ability and integrity of the people and the efficacy of constitutional government to right every wrong and remove every injustice that may have been perpetrated.

Neither Mr. MORTON nor any other Radical blatherskite can find one word that bears the stamp of Democratic authority in which it is proposed to disturb the *status* of affairs in the South. The primary doctrine of Democracy forbids the idea, and its main argument against the Radical party is the assumption of power on the part of the general government to interfere with the sovereign rights of the States to regulate by law their own domestic concerns in accordance with the National Constitution. It believes in the sovereignty of the people and the superiority of the civil government, and the right of the courts to determine the legality or illegality of matters of legislation.

What the people want is a return to constitutional government; a reduction of taxation, the abrogation of inquisitorial laws; economy in the public expenditures; non-interference with the domestic affairs of other nations; a sound and reliable currency, and a general restoration of peace and prosperity. None of these are promised by Mr. MORTON—none of these have been given us by GRANT'S administration. The only issue in the next Presidential campaign, according to Mr. MORTON, is to tear agape the partially healed wounds of the late civil strife and fan men's passions into a blaze. On the other hand the Democracy advocate peace, prosperity, reduced taxes, constitutional government, the protection of every man's rights, the blotting out of all the passions engendered by the civil war, and the supremacy of the laws and the tribunals that give them force and significance.

THE PARTY OF IMPERIALISM.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," is an adage that has been too frequently verified not to command respect. The leaders of imperialism in this country have now entered fully upon their career of madness, and are hastening to their doom. As they make progress they become more crazed and implacable in their hatreds, and strike down every man with whom they formerly held political fellowship, who attempts to check them, or set up reason and justice in opposition to obstinacy and oppression. The organization of the Radical party has been so strong and perfect for years, and has been educated so gradually up to the standard of centralization, that the imperialist leaders repose the fullest confidence in the spirit of partisanship to help them to a consummation of their infamous ends.

The plea is ingeniously set up, to hold those Republicans who are disposed to object to the imperial strides of the party leaders to their fealty, that they must either support all their objectionable measures or else their influence goes with the Democracy. Hitherto this has had the effect of bracing up the weak-kneed and whipping the stragglers into line. But with each successive victory gained by these tactics, the imperialist leaders have become more reckless and more open in their advances, until finally their excesses have produced serious divisions in the party. Such men as SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL, FARNSWORTH, General COX and others refuse longer to be dragooned into the service, and threats and temporizing by turns are resorted to for the purpose of inducing them to take their accustomed position in the lines. So far both have failed, and are likely to fail in the future.

The pretended issues made up by Senator MORTON are intended for a special purpose. He has no idea that they will even remotely influence a single Democrat. It is for the purpose of operating upon the mutineers of the Republican party that they are fulminated. The programme of operations is a simple one.

Every Radical journal in the land, which works in the interest of centralization, for months will horrify its readers with these pretended issues, preparatory to the active application of the party lash. At the proper time the demagogue leaders of the Radical party will proceed to read every man out of the party that does not fully and unequivocally subscribe to their most rabid doctrines, and the alternative of Mr. MORTON'S bogus issues offered them. It is confidently believed that this will compel every Republican to return to his party fealty and vote away his liberties under the delusion that he is saving the country. The trick is a scurvy one, but in the future is not likely to be as successful as it has been in the past.

The question is now being simplified by the very excesses of the imperialist leaders, and the terrors of the party lash are being greatly diminished by the same process. Every man who favors a centralized government, and the overthrow of Republican institutions, must array himself under one flag in the next Presidential campaign; every man who respects constitutional government, reforms in the administration of government, a simplification, reduction and just distribution of taxes, and a return to a purely civil government must enlist under the opposing flag.

The first will be carried by the Radical candidate for the Presidency a year hence, and the second by the Democratic candidate. Upon the people will devolve the choice between the two.

The Radical leaders may say what they please about the Democratic party, and undertake to befog the public, by setting up stupidly false issues, and claiming that they are Democratic utterances, but still the great truth is daily enforcing itself upon the public mind, and upon the convictions of every reasonable man, that the mad career of imperialism entered upon by the Radical leaders can only be checked by the Democratic party. The attempt to reform the Republican party, and bring it back to its professed original intent, has been repeatedly attempted, but as often has proved a disastrous failure, and henceforth every member of that organization who desires to save the political institutions of the country from total and utter subversion will find himself compelled to join the Democratic organization to effect his purpose.

Thoughtful men cannot fail to see the danger, it matters not what their party affiliations may be. They cannot fail to see the danger of overthrowing the Constitution by the will of one man or a secret caucus, that sits to barter away the liberties of the people for the bauble of imperial honors.

The people will not forget that to-day the President grasps and wields the war and treaty making power, in open defiance of the Constitution, and that, too, with the abject consent of a subservient majority of the Senate, who expect to profit by the prospective advantages of centralized government. They cannot forget that even now, without the flimsy pretext of a pending treaty, President GRANT dictates to one foreign power with his guns, and openly and actively interferes with the internal affairs of another, notwithstanding the Constitution, which alone entitles him to hold office, expressly denies him the right to do so. Who can escape the conviction that if the President thus usurps unlawful power in dealing with other nations, that in his own good time he will not turn and grasp the liberties of the people at home? Are the American people willing to entrust their rights and liberties into the keeping of one man? or do they rather prefer to preserve them intact and inviolate in the manner prescribed by the organic law of the land, by the operations of which a great and prosperous nation was built up?

These are the great issues which most nearly concern the political welfare of the people, and they will indeed be blind if they permit themselves to be misled and surrender all that is dear to a citizen of the Republic through false and demagogical issues, which are woven and spread as a snare by the leaders of imperial centralization. Such convictions as these are forcing themselves upon thousands and tens of thousands of Republicans everywhere, and the very excesses and stretches of power by the friends of centralization, will only more deeply confirm them in their devotion to a government of free principles and official responsibility.

The Democratic party owes it not only to those Republicans, but to itself and the cause of free institutions to see that they are not prevented from forming a junction with the guard of liberty and the defenders of constitutional government. And that is what the Democratic party intends to do, despite the lies of the imperial leaders and their spies in the Democratic camp. The Democracy has nothing to conceal—its principles are intended only for the light of day, for they are founded on human wisdom and justice. It will carry no dead issues into the fight, nor will it count as dead any issues that are living. While it denounces wrong, under whatever guise it may have been perpetrated, it has no war to make upon facts that are accomplished, nor will it in any way interfere with fixed relations, to meddle with which would only make matters worse. It grounds its faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the people, and submits all things to the crucible of even and exact justice. This gauntlet it throws down, and dares any party to take it up.

It will not tolerate any man as a leader or a subaltern, who wants to carry a corpse into battle. It wants living men and vital principles, and will not be hampered by mummies and dry, disjointed bones. If any man takes offense, because he cannot carry his mouldering relics upon freedom's great battle field to cumber the ground, let him stay outside the lines. We can better spare the thousand rheumatics who nurse their brood of idle fancies, than the million athletes who will hasten to enroll themselves under a banner that does not wave over unsightly carcasses and noxious sepulchres.

The fight is now between Imperialism and Republicanism, and upon this issue alone must the battle be won or lost. The interests involved are too many and too great to be frittered away in idle quarrels over past and irrelevant questions. The one great question is, Shall a free government be preserved? All others are but as impalpable dust compared to that!

THE INCOME TAX.

Below we present an address prepared by the Executive Committee of the anti-Income Tax Association of New York, which we commend to the people of this city and section of the country. The address is so complete in itself, and conveys so many arguments that we do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended comments. It is as follows:

ADDRESS.

To the Citizens of all the Cities and Towns in the United States:

A tax unpopular among all classes, in direct violation of the provisions of the Constitution, has been laid by Congress upon the people, after the period fixed for its limitation by the terms of the former act, which declared that it should be levied and collected until 1870 and no longer, had expired. Every effort was made by petition and remonstrance to prevent Congress being guilty of such a breach of faith and such an act of injustice as to impose this burden on the people for any further period. These have failed. The tax is again imposed. Popular feeling is aroused throughout the country to resist its collection. An association has been organized in New York to take proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act. Large numbers have joined the association. The movement has been hailed with approbation in every part of the land. Associations similar to that in New York are being organized in other cities. It only remains necessary to make this movement general throughout the country, and that associations organize in every city and town, that the people by a united effort may rid themselves of a burden unjustly imposed.

The law imposing this Tax cannot be sustained if the question of its Constitutionality be brought before a Judicial Tribunal. Let the people assert their rights and no longer consent to be oppressed by an unjust law. The Anti-Income Tax Association of New York, cordially invite Citizens in every City and Town, to join in the movement which they have so successfully inaugurated. Associations when organized, and their officers elected can correspond with the Secretary of this Association. All information or papers they need either in forming their organization or carry out their plan of operations after they are organized will be furnished them. Such association can then join us in forming a United Association for the whole Country.

By the plan of a united association, small organizations can share the benefit of proceedings taken by the general association which they could not conduct at their own expense. This, moreover, gives importance to the movement in showing how wide spread is the feeling of opposition to the Income Tax throughout the country, and it will produce an effect upon Congress such as may lead to a repeal of the act even before they adjourn.

NATHANIEL SANDS,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
Executive Committee.

MIRON WINSLOW, Secretary,
27 Chambers street.
NEW YORK, April 8th, 1871.

A MORNING COTEMPORARY denies with a show of indignation, the story that Collector GRINNELL, of New York, wrote a letter to the President, regretting his summary ejection from office, and calling the attention of His Excellency to sundry donations made. The New York *Times* confesses to a portion of the charge and states:

Mr. Grinnell wrote a respectful letter to the President, in which he simply referred to the fact that the duties of his office had always been discharged with satisfaction to the Treasury Department, and that no intimation had ever been given that his place was wanted. In conclusion, he expressed his regret that the President had seen fit to make the removal in so summary a manner. The only allusion made in the letter to money was Mr. Grinnell's reference to the fact that only a few days ago he had subscribed $1,000 toward the expenses of the Connecticut election.

Poor GRINNELL wasted his thousand dollars on Connecticut, in common with the other officials throughout the country, upon whom black mail is levied preceding many elections. The New York Collector belongs to the old shool of politics, being at one time a merchant prince of the Whig persuasion, and not up to the tricks of our modern demagogues. Not only was a portion of his earnings demanded to carry an election in another State, but at the moment GRANT had appointed his successor, the Secretary of the Treasury, was giving him the kiss of peace, at Delmonico's where they dined. All this occurred within the past ten days, and marks the turpitude of GRANT, whose gratitude is due only for favors to come. He got out of GRINNELL all he could, and turned him out without a moment's warning, or the slightest charge against his competency or honesty, to make way for another who will be able to stand some squeezing. "Sich is life."

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* advocates the holding of the National Democratic Convention in that city, and says:

Louisville is the commercial metropolis of the State that polls the heaviest Democratic majority in the Union. It is the railroad focus of the South. It has the most direct and speedy railway communication with the North and West of any city on the continent. Its hotel accommodations are unequaled outside of New York. No locality presents so many inducements of a political and geographical description. Wedged in the heart of two great States, Louisville will rally the Democracy of Indiana and Kentucky in advance, and when the Democracy of the rest of the States get here they will be met by a reception unparalled in the annals of party enthusiasm.

Now, this is all very nice, but how about mosquitos? If they are as annoying in Louisville as they were in Chicago in 1864, we don't want to go there.

BUFFALO, April 12.—The town of Wallcot, New York, was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. No particulars.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1871.

SENATE.

Tax Repeal.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed during the recess of Congress to carefully examine the existing system of taxation with a view to propose such amendments to the bill of the House repealing certain taxes, now pending in the Senate, as will simplify and reduce both internal taxes and duties on important goods now in force, and in such manner that the aggregate of such taxes shall not exceed the sums required to execute the laws relating to the public debt and current expenditures of the government, admiuistered with the strictest economy; so that the taxes may be distributed so as to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

The resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

The General Amnesty Bill

passed yesterday by the House was received from that body, read twice and laid on the table.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill before the session of Congress ended.

Mr. EDMUNDS then gave notice—I shall object.

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that he wanted to see whether there was a majority of the Senate disposed to object.

Hour of Meeting.

The hour of meeting hereafter was fixed at 11 o'clock.

The resolution to admit Blodgett and Goldthwaite coming up in order, it was on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS laid on the table—yeas, 19; nays, 17, and

The Ku Klux Bill Taken Up

Mr. CONKLING, obtaining leave to make personal explanation, caused to be read a Washington dispatch in the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, relative to the recent New York appointments and supposing the doings and votes in the Executive Session of the Senate. He said that the acts, utterances and proceedings related, did not take place, and also that the vote in the classification of Senators was also erroneous.

Mr. EDMUNDS explained that the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee were not designed to enlarge the scope of the bill, but to perfect it so as to stand the test of the courts, while making it more specific. The change of limit for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus from June 1, 1872, to the end of the next regular session of Congress was agreed upon by the committee as a measure of prudence. If left to expire at the time indicated, the minority might be filibustering to prevent an extension of its provisions. The committee had thought best to take the bill substantially as it passed the House, though he, himself, preferred a more stringent measure.

Mr. AMES spoke in verification of his statement of the condition of his State and in reply to certain remarks by Mr. Blair, which he regarded as personal to himself and his late colleague, Mr. Revels.

Mr. JOHNSON called attention to the deplorable financial condition of the South under Radical rule, the bad personal character of the Radical officials there, and the enormous Federal taxes which had ruined that people.

Mr. STOCKTON delivered a lengthy argument in review of the revolutionary and unconstitutional features of the bill and arguments upon which it was assumed to justify them.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee as making the bill obnoxious. To the objection made to it in the House that it went to the extent of punishing persons for the violation of State laws without any reference to the constitution or laws of the United States, the Fourteenth Amendment did not allow Congress to exercise police power to the extinction of State authority. Congress had no right to substitute Federal for State Courts. The latter were nearer the the people, and the nearer the administration of justice between man and man was brought to the people themselves: the safer would be their rights in person and property. There would be an end to State government, resulting in a universal change in the governmental system. He then criticised each of the amendments, and alluded to the danger to be apprehended in unnecessary and unjustifiable suspension of the writ of of habeas corpus.

Without a vote on the bill the Senate at 5:30 adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House then proceed to the consideration of the Senate amendments to

The Deficiency Bill.

Mr. DAWES proceeded to explain the amendments and the action of the Select Committee, to which they had been referred. He said that he, himself, had introduced the bill originally, in the absence of any appropriation committee from which it could have been reported. It contained an item of $5,000 voted toward the close of last session to a member of the House who was not entitled to one dollar, and some other items not rendered necessary by the action of Congress in its last hours. For instance Congress had created an assistant Attorney General, but had made no apropriation to pay salary; so it had granted a pension to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, but had made no provision to pay them. These, with one or two other items, made up the bill introduced by him, and passed by the House. In the Senate other legitimate items were added to it, and if the Senate had stopped, there would have been no reason for any lengthy debate. But in addition to these amendments there were other amendments covering all the defeated appropriations of last session, some of them corrupt and some simply extravagant and profligate, which had been strangled at the last session. To those had been added several new schemes, because the longer Congress was in session, the greater would be the number of such schemes. There was another class of amendments to the bill that were of a very serious character, and which were generally styled independent legislation.

Mr DAWES exhibited to the House a

Plan of the Proposed Park.

and caused much laughter by his Claude Melnotte description of it.

Another proposition was for reprinting the national currency, but as the House at its last session had laid on the table the bill for that purpose, the committee recommended non-concurrence.

Mr. COX addressed the House in condemnation of all deficiency bills. They were proofs of unthrift; they were frauds on the people, and frugality required neither a large surplus or deficiency. The system of war legislation had led Congress into extreme extravagance. Let the surplus remain in the people's pockets and not for treasury leeches to suck at. He was opposed to paying off the debt in such a hurry. They should recruit their energies, thus the national credit will be preserved best. He was for Revenue tariff only. It was bad enough to pay revenue for heavy outlays. It was worse when the burdens were badly distributed. He referred to the tea and coffee repeal, and the demagogue attempts to abolish the Internal Revenue system in order to raise more means by the insidious

and legalized robberies of a protective tariff.

Mr. BECK explained the necessity of some items in the bill. He condemned the course of the extravagant action of the Senate increasing the amount from $50,000 to $1,500,000, but there were two items not alluded to by Mr. Dawes which he wished to call attention to. One was the item of $250,000 to feed five bands of Indians. He did not know how the House could get clear of that appropriation without the danger of an Indian war. Another was the item of $200,000 for life saving stations on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, and the House could not get lear of that.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, remarked that the government was now raising a surplus of one million beyond what was necessary for the expenses of the government, and that the natural result was to tempt the House and country and lobby to demand erroneous appropriations. He held it to be the duty of the House to diminish the sufferings of the people by reducing taxation. He proceeded to show in some detail the effect of the present tariff law in respect to various articles of importation. He calculated the expenses of the current year at $27,000,000, and that there would be a surplus revenue of $97,867,296. Supposing the internal revenue to yield only $134,000,000 instead of $145,000,000, which the Commissioner of internal revenue expected to get during the present fiscal year, he held that the ordinary expenditures of the government should not exceed $80,000,000 a year. To that should be added $28,000,000 for pensions, $3,400,000 for Indian expenses and $115,000,000 for interest on the public debt, so that there should be appropriated in 1861 only $255,952,394. He had prepared two bills, one to reduce taxation, and the other to provide for the resumption of specie payment, which he would take pleasure in presenting to the House if the Committees were organized.

Mr. KELLEY suggested to Brooks to let the bill be introduced and printed.

Mr. BROOKS said he preferred to submit them to the regularly organized Committee, the Committee on Ways and Means, as there was no possibility otherwise of having any action upon them.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS from the Judiciary Committee reported with amendments

The House Ku Klux Bill.

He stated that he would move to proceed with it at one o'clock to-day.

Early Adjournment.

Upon a proposition by Mr. ANTHONY to hold a night session hereafter, the opinion was generally expressed that Congress would be ready to adjourn on Saturday or Monday next and that a vote on the Ku Klux bill would be reached on or before Thursday.

Mr. THURMAN said so far as he knew there was no disposition on the Democratic side to protract debate.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, concurred in this.

The hour of meeting to-morrow, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, was fixed for eleven o'clock, and the order for night sessions laid over until then.

The remainder of the morning hour was occupied with the consideration of the

Blodgett and Goldthwaite Cases.

Mr HILL stating at length the reasons why Blodgett should not be admitted.

Mr. HILL concluded at 2:30 P. M., when a motion by Mr. EDMUNDS to lay aside the subject and to proceed with the ku klux bill was defeated—25 to 26.

Mr. STEWART then argued to support Blodgett's claim to a seat. He defended that gentleman from Mr. Hill's charges of bad personal character, bribery in his election, and perjury in taking the iron clad oath.

Mr. MORTON argued in support of the validity of Blodgett's election, and Mr. SCOTT against.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the admission of both Blodgett and Goldthwaite.

During the debate Mr. EDMUNDS remarkted that, as the Ku Klux bill had been delayed through the aid of the Democrats, he hoped his friends would adhere to the understanding to dispose of it Thursday evening, though it should not be taken up until Thursday morning.

Without disposing of the pending question the Sente at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.

General Amnesty.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Under a call of the States, biils were introduced and referred by Mr. Hale for the removal of all legal and political disabilities, excluding only members of Congress who withdrew from Congress and aided the rebellion, officers of the army and navy who aided the rebellion, and members of the State Convention who voted for and signed ordinances of secession.

Mr. ELDRIDE proposed that the bill should be put upon its passage immediately.

Mr. HALE proposed its reference to the Select Committee on the Presdent's Ku Klux Message, and it was so referred.

The Dakota Contested Seat.

Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Dakota, presented the joint resolutions of the Dakota legislature commenting in a facetious style on the triangular contest for the seat as delegate from that Territory, but—

The SPEAKER refused to admit them for reference,

Tariff Reform.

The resolution offered two weeks since by Mr. PARKER, of New Hampshire, declaring that the tariff should be so reformed as to be a tax for revenue only, and not for the protection of class interests at the general expense came up next in order.

The question being on seconding the previous question the House refused to second it.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means. Agreed to.

Mr. BECK offered a preamble and resolution in reference to taxation, declaring that the House disapproves of inordinate taxation, to pay off an immense amount of the public debt as heretofore practiced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over.

New Bills.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOAR—For the appointment of a Commissioner on the subject of a division of the profits between labor and capital.

By Mr SCOFIELD—To provide a post-office building at Erie, Pa.

Clerical Salaries.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution for the payment during the present session of the committee clerks of the last Congress who have continued in service. Adopted.

General Amnesty Bill Passed.

Mr. HALE moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the removal of all legal and political disabilities, which he had introduced this morning.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether the bill had not been referred to the special committee appointed on the President's message.

Mr. HALE replied that since the reference, he had conferred with most of the committee, and he had found among them no objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD made the point of order that the bill was before the committee, and not in the possession of the House.

The SPEAKER overruled the objection, Mr. Hale stating that this was a copy of the original bill which had been referred.

Mr. STOUGHTON proposed that the bill should be postponed until after the passage by the Senate of the bill to repress Ku Klux outrages in the South.

Mr. COX and others objected to debate.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas, 134: nays 46. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Buffalo Harbor Improvement.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of New York, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to extend or continue the contract for the improvement of the harbor at Buffalo, New York; made on the 20th of January, 1868. Agreed to.

Public Land Sales.

Mr. HAWLEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the withdrawal of public lads from sale, and prescribing the manner in which they may be disposed of under the preemption and homestead laws.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. HAWLEY'S motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill in relation to public lands again came up.

The House refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill, by yeas 59; nays 109.

Fenian Prisoners.

Mr. COX, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate any unpublished correspondence between the Britlsh and American governments relating to the release of Fenian prisoners, especially that with reference to the case of Halpin.

Mr. HOAR objected.

Revenue Reform.

Mr. KELLEY moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following report:

Resolved, That this House re-affirms the resolutions adopted on the 12th of December, 1870, by the House of the Forty-first Congress, declaring that the true principal of revenue reform points to the abolition of the Internal Revenue system, which was created as a war measure to provide for extraordinary expenses and the continuance of which envolves the employment, at a cost of millions annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors and other officers previously unknown; and requires repeal at the earliest day, consistent with the maintenance of faith and credit of the government, of all stamp and other internal taxes. That properly adjusted rates should be retained on distilled spirits, tobacco and malt liquors so long as the legitimate expenses of the government require the collection of any sum from internal taxation.

Mr. COX characterized the resolution as a pig iron proposition, and the most perfect humbug he had ever known.

Mr. HOOPER suggested that Mr. Cox had no right to a monopoly of humbug. [Laughter.]

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted. Yeas, 130; nays, 21.

Mr. DAWES reported back the Senate amendments to

The Deficiency Bill.

which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. COBURN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for additional members in the Forty-second Congress as follows: From Alabama, Arkansas, California. Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusests, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, one; from Georgia, Kansas, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin, two each; from Iowa, Michigan and Missonri, three each; and from Illinois, four; these additional members to be elected on general tickets, and if re-election is not provided for in 1871 in any of those States, or if the Legislature does not fix a day for the election then the Governor of the State is to do so by proclamation sixty days in advance.

The House adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Income Tax.

Mr. BROOKS of New York, presented a petition from the New York Chamber of Commerce for the repeal of the Income Tax.

Bridging the Missouri.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Josepe. Referred.

New Members.

Messrs. STRONG and STARKWEATHER, members elect from Connecticut,, appeared and took oath as members.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment repealing the tenure-of-office act, but on a point of order the amendment was excluded.

The amendment in relation to the meeting of Congress was again brought before the House by a demand for the ayes and nays upon concurrence.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Congressional Meeting Day.

Mr. GARFIELD argued against the repeal of the existing law, requiring the meeting of each Congress on the fourth of March. He said that if it should happen that the President and Vice President of the United States die during the period between the fourth of March, when Congress came into existence and the following December, when it would be organized, there was no power that could call Congress together, or designate who should act as President, and the country would be left in a state of anarchy.

Mr. DAWES advocated the amendment and reminded the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Garfield) in reference to the possible death of the President and Vice President, that the Senate never adjourned without creating a President *pro tem.* to meet that emergency, If there was one evil greater than another in the administration of the Government, it was the constant sitting of Congress. If there was one cause of complaint greater than another among the people it was the constant welling here of Congress wrangling week fter week and month after month.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, argued against the repeal, and asked what would have been the consequence if Congress had not been able to meet at the present session and legislate to suppress anarchy in half the country? What was the necessity for haste in the matter? There would be another Congress for two years, and a repeal would not go into effect till March 1873. Why not wait until next session and see whether the rebellion now existing would be then crushed? When the presidential votes came to be counted, it might happen that there would be States which had been carried by fraudulent returns, and there would be no provision of law or constitution to guard against absolute state anarchy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued in favor of repeal. He did not believe that holding this session did the country any good, or that it tended to the preservation of the country or the Republican party. He had heard it said that holding the session was doing more harm than good to the Republican party. The discussion on San Domingo, and the discussion on other questions, had not had a very soothing, quieting or beneficial effect on the Republican party.

LEGISLATURE.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 11, 1871.

SENATE.

New Bills.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. GRAHAM—Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank.

By Mr. DAVIS—Conferring additional powers of amendment upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

By Mr. OLMSTEAD—Relative to actions of replevin, providing that in actions of replevin to recover timber, lumber, coal and other property severed from realty, the plaintiff shall recover, notwithstanding the title to land from which said property was severed, may be in dispute; provided plaintiff shows property in himself at the time of severance.

Also relative to the service of process is in suits at law or in equity.

The Recent Coal Riots.

A message from the Governor was received communicating the history of, and his action in reference to, the difficulties in the coal regions since the last meeting of the Legislature; reporting the restoration of order, and expressing the hope that there will be no renewal of the riotous disturbances.

The Constitutional Convention Bill.

The bill as reported by the Senate committee for a Constitutional Convention was the special order. This bill provides for an election, for or against, including delegates, on the second Tuesday of June next, the convention to meet at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of September, not to extend beyond one hundred days of actual session and one-third of the Convention to order the submission of any question to the people separately. There shall be thirty-two members at large, each voter to vote for not more than sixteen, and there shall be one hundred and eight district members, to be chosen in the districts specially apportioned by this bill and each voter shall have as many votes as there are members to be chosen in his district except in Allegheny, where eight are to be chosen, where each voter is to vote for not more than five, and in Luzerne five, where each voter is to vote for not more than three; the salary of members to be five hundred dollars and ten cents mileage circular.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amen d ment providing that voters may vote for not more than seventy candidates, the one hundred forty receiving the highest vote to be elected. Defeated.

The bill was generally discussed by Messrs. BUCKALEW, BILLINGFELT and WHITE.

At six o'clock, pending the discussion, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

Bills Passed.

The following House bills on the calendar of March 28 were passed:

Transferring certain counties from the Eastern to the Western Penitentiary district.

Incorporating Verona borough, Allegheny county.

Relative to grading, paving and improving the Troy Hill road, Allegheny City.

Authorizing Birmingham Councils to borrow money and issue bonds for a new market house.

Authorizing the consolidation of adjacent territory with Pittsburgh.

S.

Special Telegram to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, April 12.

The Apportionment Conference Committee held their third meeting to-night without effecting anything. The Republicans claim eight majority in the House and one in the Senate, which the Democrats will not concede, though they report their willingness to give the Republicans one in the Senate and four in the House. Another meeting will be held to-morrow. There are probabilities of a compromise within two weeks, and final ajournment about May 5th. S.

Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 12.

SENATE.

Bills Passed.

Mr. OLMSTEAD'S bill allowing recovery by replevin of timber, lumber and coal severed from realty, notwithstanding the land from which said property is severed is in dispute, provided the owner of the property proves ownership at the time of severance, passed.

Mr. OLMSTEAD'S bill, giving courts additional powers of amendment in actions, passed.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. DECHERT—Authorizing the Governor to procure flags for the National Guards of Pennsylvania.

Also, exempting the National Guard of Pennsylvania from jury service.

Mr. BILLINGFELT introduced a resolution that the apportionment Conference Committee in making their report shall state in full what districts have been changed and how negatived.

Report on Coal Difficulties.

Two thousand copies of the Judiciary General's report on the anthracite coal difficulties, together with all the testimony, were ordered to be printed.

Bituminous Regions.

The bill extending the anthracite miners' act to the bituminous regions was again laid over.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The private calendar of March 28th was concluded.

Nothing of importance was done all day.

The House bill relative to appeals from judgments of magistrates in Allegheny county, and the Senate bill authorizing the school directors of Peebles sub-district, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money and sell real estate was passed.

Mr. ROBB'S bill divorcing William and Elizabeth Wilcox, of Pittsburgh, passed.

Mr. HUMPHREY'S bill regulating the screens and weight of coal in the bituminous regions was reported favorably.

S.

FRANKLIN, PA.

Interesting Suit for Breach of Promise.

Special Telegram to THE POTT.]

FRANKLIN, PA., April 11.—The breach of promise case of Miss Jennie McBride, of this place, vs. Wagner, of Oil City, commenced here to-day, Judge Trumkey presiding with associate Judges McCormick and Conly. The plaintiff's counsels are Chas. Taylor and J. H. Osmer, of Franklin; defendant's, Hon. Ben. F. Brewster, of Philadelphia, Lewis Z. Mitchell, of Butler and McNair, of Oil City. It promises to be very interesting. H.

PARIS DOOMED.

FRANCE.

Fierce Fighting at the Southern Part of Paris—The Losses Heavy.

PARIS, April 12—Noon—via London, 10:30 P. M.—A loud and uninterrupted cannonade has been kept up since last evening between Chatillon and the Southern forts. The infantry are also engaged, and the noise of the mitrailleuses and musketry has been incessant since five o'clock this morning. Fighting is now going on in the Bois de Bologne and at Asnieres. The Commune are now forwarding reinforcements to the troops engaged. The wounded are coming in. The losses are heavy.

The official reports of the Commune claim that the Versailles forces were repulsed on Tuesday evening in the attack on the Southern forts, and that the loss was heavy, while that of the Communists was light. The Commune believe that the attack was intended to carry the Maillot Gate by surprise.

A rumor comes from the Vanguard's Quarter, in the southern part of the city, that the Communists have lost the Park of Issy, where they were entrenched, and that the commandant of Fort D'Issy has been shot by his own men.

A Wooden Horse in the Camp of the Communes—Paris to be Attacked Simultaneously from Within and Without—The Imperial Guard "en Avant."

Last night a correspondent telegraphed from Versailles as follows: "To-night a blow is to be struck which the authorities hope will restore Paris to the lawful government."

The spies of the Versailles government, who have been busily at work in Paris, have arranged the following programme: Eighteen thousand loyal National Guards in Paris are to be organized at a fixed hour. Six thousand will attack the Hotel de Ville, six thousand Belleville, and six thousand Montmartre. At the same moment a grand attack on Porte Maillot will be made from Versailles, and an effort made to get possession. At Lazare Station large reserves will be ready.

General Vinoy will take supreme command of the Corps de Main. The authorities are sanguine of success. The soldiers and sailors are to form the leading attacking column. Twelve thousand men of the old Imperial Guard are ready to march at a moment's notice, and if successful, twelve thousand more of the same guard will be ready in ten days. There are over eighty thousand men now at Versailles.

Proclamation by President Thiers.

Thiers issued a fresh proclamation, in which he says: Generals MacMahon, Admirault and Cissy have all taken their commands, and General Vinoy heads the reserves. The army increases every day. The President and Assembly have a good understanding, and are devoted to their works. Pay no attention to the false reports to the contrary. It is not true that a fresh conspiracy has broken out in our ranks. Only the insurgents are perfidious. Irresistible measures, however, are in preparation to end the effusion of blood. Good citizens are assured that for themselves they have nothing to fear.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 12.—Mr. Jay, Minister of the United States, has received by cable a dispatch from President Grant expressing deep regret at the painful loss to Austria by the death of Admiral Tegethoff.

NAPOLEON.

LONDON, April 12.—Napoleon is ill at Chiselzhurst, and has been confined to his room for several days.

GERMANY.

Interference In French Affairs.

BERLIN, April 12.—The *Official Journal* to-day says: Germany will only interfere in the domestic affairs of France when it shall become necessary for the collection of the monies due herself.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The representative of the Grand Duchy of Baden in the Peace Conference has arrived in this city. No meeting of the Conference will be held this week.

TEXAS.

Mexican Troops Commit a Flagrant Breach of Neutrality—Battle Near Fort Goodwin—Forty United States Soldiers with Their Commanding Officer Killed.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 12.—A special dispatch from Austin, Texas, to the Galveston *News* says: Keard & Miller's train, loaded with bacon from Chihuahua, was attacked near the boundary by a band of Indians. Keard, his wife, and five other Americans were killed. The frontier troops pursued the murderers across the boundary into the United States. The troops at Fort Goodwin went to protect the Indians, and came in collision with the Mexican soldiers. A fight ensued, in which the commanding officer at Fort Goodwin and forty American soldiers were killed. The Mexican soldiers numbered two hundred.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Methodist Book Concern Investigation.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The sub-Committee appointed to name experts to examine the accounts of the Methodist Book Concern having adjourned without making any appointments, Dr. Carlton, agent of the Concern, has, on his own responsibility, appointed two experts to examine the accounts. The experts are J. Van Vleck Methodist, chief bank-keeper, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Chas. Callender, Baptist, United States bank-examiner for this city, and F. W. Gunn, Presbyterian, with forty years experience as book-keeper and accountant. Their instructions are most liberal. They are not only authorized to examine the cash and other accounts, but to question the employees; also, in relation to every matter which may come before them.

Daring Robbery.

A bold and skillful burglary was committed last night at the dry goods store of J. and T. Kidd & Co., No. 203 Eighth avenue. The thieves secured valuable goods to the amount of $10,000.

LOUISVILLE.

Irregularities in the Central Savings Bank—The Cashier Dismissed—The President Implicated—Grant's Ku-Klux at Work.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—C. G. Rogers, cashier of the Central Savings bank, in this city, was dismissed yesterday for irregularities, consisting mainly in certification of checks payable at a future time for firms, some of whom are not responsible for the amounts. The bank is involved $60,000 or more in this way, but the investigation now going on leads the directors to say that from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the stock will be saved to the holders. The capital stock of the bank is $120,000.

Mr. Rogers publishes a card to-morrow, in which he says the certification of checks was done under circumstances which seemed to be necessary to protect the interests of the bank, and with the knowledge and approval of the President, who has himself similarly certified to checks.

A statement of the condition of the bank will be made in a day or two, when the directors will determine whether to resume operations or wind up the affairs of the bank.

Mr. Boardman, a dairyman, while returning from the city this evening, along Prescott street, was attacked by several men with their faces blacked. He was shot at, but escaped with a wound in his shoulder. The purpose was robbery. His assailants are suspected to be some of the soldiers recently arrived here.

WEST INDIES.

Haytien Refugees Subject to Espionage—British West Indies to be Confederated—Grappling for Gulf Cables—Contraband Arms and Ammunition Siezed—An Exiled Bishop Refused Permission to Land at Havana.

KINGSTON, April 11.—A number of Haytien spies have arrived here. They are to watch the refugees and report any movement that may be made by them towards the annexation of Hayti to the United States.

Dispatches from the British government announce the determination of the Cabinet to make Honduras a crown colony, to form part of the West Indies confederation. The British flying squadron, now here, is to go to Havana.

The Dacia has gone to lay the cable between St. Thomas and Demerara. The Suffolk is still grappling for the lost Porto Rico cable, and she has favorable weather for operations.

The authorities have seized sixty-four packages of arms and ammunition which were hidden in the bushes at Salt Key and were clandestinely landed. They were intended for exportation to the Cubans, but will now be sold at public expense.

HAVANA, April 12.—Bishop Martin arrived to-day in the steamship Columbia. Not having brought his passport to be used by the Spanish consul, and Valmaseda not having given him permission to return, the Bishop was not allowed to land. It is not known yet whether he will be allowed to come ashore or be compelled to return to Spain. The affair causes much excitement.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1871.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The storm which on Tuesday evening was in Central New York has moved northeastward, beyond our stations. A short and severe gale prevailed in portions of the Middle States on Tuesday night. Brisk westerly winds are now reported on the lakes and East Atlantic. The light rains and snow that were experienced on Tuesday night on the lower lakes are to-day followed by partially cloudy weather. The weather remains cloudy, with low barometers on the Gulf. Clear weather has prevailed in the Southern States. The weather remains the same at the Rocky Mountains, and on the Pacific stations, as far as heard from.

Probabilities.

Partially cloudy weather, with light winds, will probably be experienced on Thursday in the Middle and Southern States and the Mississippi Valley; cloudy weather and fresh westerly winds on the lakes, and fresh winds on the East Atlantic.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

San Francisco Water Supply—General Stoneman and the Apache Indians—Promising Crop Prospects—Large Wool Clip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 11.—The Board of Supervisors this evening refused to reconsider the resolution accepting the proposition of Van Schmidt to supply the city with water from Lake Tahoe. The tunnel through the Sierra will not exeeed three miles.

General Stoneman has gone to Arizona but his health will not permit him to participate in the active campaign against the Apache's. There is no adequate force at his command, there being only about one thousand effective troops in the territory who are required for garrison duty, the government declineing to permit volunteers to take the field independently.

Reports from all parts of the State show that the rains had a beneficial effect. There will probably be a two-thirds average wheat crop. The drought will not effect the vineyards or orchards.

Wool is coming forward freely. The clip will be a full one.

GRANT'S REMOVALS.

Indignation Meeting in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 11.—There was a tremendous indignation meeting held in this city remonstrating against the removal of Col. C. Aldrich, Postmaster, and appointing Dr. Keeth in his place. Col. Aldrich was the first representative of Minnesota in Congress.

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—The suit for $5,000 damages, instituted in the United States Court by Judge J. P. Wright, colored, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina against the Richmond and Danville Railway Company, was compromised this morning by the payment of $1,200 to the plaintiff. He claimed damages on the ground that he was ejected from a first class car on account of his color, notwithstanding he held a first class ticket.

MEDICAL.

APRIL, MAY AND JUNE,

PURIFY THE BLOOD and

BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION

BY USING

Helmbold's Catawba Grape-Juice Pills

AND

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

In the Spring and Summer months the system undergoes a change.

This is the time to use good blood-renewing, purifying, and invigorating medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

AND

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Grape-Juice Pills

ARE THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE.

One bottle of Helmbold's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla equals in strength one gallon of the syrup decoction as made by druggists; and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink—a delightful and healthful beverage.

The Grape Juice Pill is composed of Fluid Extract of Catawba Grape Juice and

FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB,

Useful in all diseases requiring a cathartic remedy and far superior to all other purgatives, such salts, magnesia, etc.

Helmbold's Grape-Juice Pill

Is not a patented pill, put up as those ordinarily vended, but

THE RESULT OF 30 YEARS' EXPERIMENTING and

GREAT CARE IN PREPARATION.

SAFE FOR AND TAKEN BY CHILDREN.

NO NAUSEA; NO GRIPING PAINS,

BUT MILD, PLEASANT, and SAFE IN OPERATION.

TWO BOTTLES OF THE FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

AND

ONE BOTTLE OF THE GRAPE-JUICE PILLS

ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

to those suffering from

BAD BLOOD, POOR COMPLEXION,

HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS,

WAKEFULNESS AT NIGHT,

COSTIVENESS,

AND IRREGULARITIES

and to those suffering from

BROKEN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

IT WILL GIVE NEW BLOOD, NEW VIGOR,

AND NEW LIFE.

THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

are done up with great care and in handsome bottles, and will surpass all those vended in wooden boxes, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced men, comparing with the English and French style of manufacturing.

All of

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

PREPARATIONS

ARE PHARMACEUTICAL,

NOT A SINGLE ONE BEING PATENTED,

BUT ALL ON THEIR OWN MERITS.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, N. Y.,

AND

104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS GAINED

A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

St. Bridget's Catholic Church in Ashes—"Moorhead" School House Partially Destroyed—The Water Supply Inadequate—Church Only Partially Insured—Origin of the Fire—Incidents.

On Saturday morning, a few moments before three o'clock Mr. Murray Johnson who was returning from work observed a flaming light and dense volumes of smoke issuing out of the rear of St. Bridget's Catholic Church, Eleventh ward. He immediately informed Mr. Joseph Barclay, Grocer, on Webster street, who promply sounded an alarm at box 56 corner of Webster and Arthur streets. The fire department promptly responded to the alarm, and within thirty minutes the Relief and Duquesne were on the ground.

The Duquesne promptly made an attachment to the plug, corner of Granville and Enoch street. It was discovered that the water supply was short. They could not get enough water to throw a stream five feet. They were then obliged to unlimber and try the plugs down toward Centre avenue. Meanwhile the fire had made considerable headway, and the flames, fanned by a brisk easterly wind, mounted higher and higher, till the entire church structure was one mass of flame. The firemen worked with a will, as soon as they could get water from the lower streets, but notwithstanding their most strenuous efforts, it was found impossible to save the church building, and their efforts were directed to staying the further progress of the devouring element, and saving the adjoining property.

About fifty feet from the church, and fronting on both Granville and Enoch streets, stands the "Moorhead" Eleventh Ward Public School. It is a large, substantial structure, five stories in height, flanked by two wings, five stories each. It was built of brick, capped with stone, cost $90,000, and considered one of the finest school houses in the State. The central portion of the building was surmounted by a belfry with a bell weighing nineteen hundred pounds. For a time it seemed as though the school house might escape, but the crackling flames, shot upward fiercer, and fiercer, throwing the sparks in flaming volumes heavenwards. They began to fall thick and fast on the belfry of the school house, and in a few moments the belfry and cornice work at the arch of the roof were in flames. In an incredible short space of time, the roof was burnt through, and the fire spread to the lower stories. About this time the bell fell through with a tremendous intonation in the lower stories.

A general alarm was sounded about forty minutes after the first district alarm and in a short time several additional engines were on the ground. Ladders were spliced, and the firemen climed up on the roof of the Enoch street wing, hose were run up and a stream brought to bear on the flames on the staircase and the belfry. The fire was now rapidly burning down to the lower story, and despite the most heroic efforts of the firemen the waves of flame rolled on.

The firemen kept persistently at their work, and soon had the satisfaction of knowing that the devouring element was being subdued, and byhalt-past five o'clock the fire was entitely stayed.

The damage was confined to the central building, but several of the apartments in the wings were considerably damaged by water.

At least, thirteen of the rooms will need repair. The rest are unjured.

The school building belonging to the church and adjoining it, caught fire several times during its progress, and narrowly escaped destruction. Several of the private residences in the neighborhood were in great jeopardy at one time, and one occupied by Mr. Black, was on fire in twelve different places at on time. It was saved by its inmates persistently pouring water on the roof with buckets.

The St. Bridget's Church, which was entirely destroyed, was a handsome brick structure of semi-Gothic style, and was built but a little over three years. The upper portion of the building was unfinished, and we are informed by the pastor, Rev. J. Treacy, cost $30,000. Nothing now remains of the church but the charred and blackened walls, and piles of brick and debris in the centre of the ruins. Independent of the building the church organ, valued at $1,000; a melodeon, valued at $500; a piano valued at $300; the baptismal register, the new vestments which had only been recently purchased, the alter ornaments, chalice and sacred vessels, were all totally destroyed, and were not covered by any insurance.

The toial loss by the fire amounts to about $55,000; the church losing $30,000, and the public school $25,000. The school is insured for $36,000, divided among the Citizens, Alemania, Eureka, Monongahela, Manufacturers & Merchants and Pittsburgh, $6,000, each. The church is insured for $15,000, distributed among the City, Enterprise and Independent, $5,000, each. The church school property, which was formerly occupied as a church, was considerably charred and burnt on the side facing the fire, was insured in the Enterprise for $2,500.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The only fire in the building during Good Friday was put out early in the afternoon. There was a meeting of young men connected with the the Church Cornet band on the upper floor up to a late hour, but we are informed there were no fires in that portion of the building, and the lights had all been carefully put out. It is reported that it was the work of an incendiary, and also that it may have arisen from neglect to turn off the gas, but we can trace these rumors to no reliable source, and prefer to leave the matter in the hands of Fire-Marshal Butler, who is now engaged in investigating the matter and will make his report tomorrow.

The Public School building will be repaired as speedily as possible, and school in most of the departments resumed in a few days.

The walls of the church building, we are informed by the archltects Messrs. Barr & Moser, will have to be taken down, and entirely rebuilt.

Mass was celebrated yesterday in the church school house, and the Easter services celebrated in the old church edifice erected twenty-two years ago. Yesterday afternoon a large and enthusiastic meeting of the congregation was held, when it was resolved to immediately rebuild the church, and nearly $5,000 were subscribed on the spot. A number of gentlemen of various religious denominations volunteered subscriptions and work towards the re-building of the church. The members of the congregation are going energetically to work to clear away the ruins, and in a few months expect to have a new and more splendid church than before.

Hazard & Caswell's,
***Cod Liver Oil* is the best.**

For Diseases
of the skin, such as Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, &c., use Dr. Hale's Temperance Bitters, *free from alcohol*. eow-tf

The Divorce Court.

The occasional cases that come up in the Divorce Court serve to remind us that the course of true love has not yet turned into a channel where there is much less of an inclined plane or fewer rough elevations than there have been in past ages. Some currents wear down their rough and stony beds in the course of ages and become more tranquil, but it is not so with the figurative current in question.

Two of these divorce cases were filed on Saturday last and will come up for a hearing in due course. The first is that of Eliza Bond vs. John Bond. She sues by her next friend Wm. T. Moore. These parties were married on the 12th of March 1856, and lived together with the usual experience common to the connubial state, a mixture of storms, sunshine and rain, but sometime ago matters came to a crisis, and John left the partner of his joys and sorrows to shift for herself. She sues him for malicious desertion and seeks to be divorced.

The other case is that of Mrs. L. J. Rice vs. John Rice by her next friend William Martin. These parties were also married in 1856. Mrs. Rice charges her beloved husband with refusing to support her, and also with beating, kicking and choking her. He has, she says, gone to parts unknown.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Its Gigantic Connections.

The following are the lines which have been placed under the supervision and control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, (P. R. R. Lessee) embracing the St. Louis and Indianapolis Railroad, one-half of which is owned by the P., F. W. &C. R. W., and the other by the C. C. C. & I. road, to which may be added, although not strictly in the same category, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

The Erie and Pittsburgh road, held under lease by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which connects Erie with Pittsburgh by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to Homewood, and by the Beaver Valley road to New Castle, and thence by the Erie road to Erie, and the Lawrence Railroad, which connects Youngstown, Ohio, with Pittsburgh via Mahoningtown on the Beaver Valley road.

The St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute road, three-fourths of the interest of which are held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and which is now operated by the Terre Haute Indianapolis Railroad Company.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, three-fourths of the stock of which are owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The "Ben Smith" lines, as they are called, which are said to be "all branches and no trunk." These embrace about 600 miles in Ohio and Indiana, including the lines from Columbus to Chicago, via Bradford Junction to Indianapolis; and from Logansport to Richmond, and from Logansport to State Line. These may be called, for short, the leased lines of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, by which they are held under lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

The Indianapolis and Vincennes Road, which is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and operated by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis (Pan Handle) Company.

The Little Miami and Xenia Roads, extending from Columbus to Xenia, and from thence to Cincinnati, and to Richmond via Dayton.

The Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, from Morrow on the Miami to Zanesville. This road is being extended to Dresden on the Pan Handle road, and is owned principally by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Beaver jails is empty

THEY have abolished the Borough Printer in Easton.

FISHING is reported to be good in the trout regions.

WORK has begun on the new jail at Kittanning.

Nilsson appears at Meadville on Wednesday night.

BISHOP DOMENEC lectures at Johnstown on the 12th.

THEY have cream so thick in New Castle that they can cut it with a dull knife.

FAVORABLE reports concerning the wheat crop still continues to come to hand.

THE will of David Reeves, late of Phœnixville, gives $500 to each of his colored servants.

AN old man named Maloy fell dead while working in a stone quarry in Delaware county on Monday last.

MRS. CHARLES H. SWAN, who resided on the Cochran farm in Venango county was burned to death by the explosion of a lamp on Monday last.

SAYS the Bellefounte *Watchman*; James Fortney, of Ferguson township, slaughtered a beef last week which weighed 1,728 pounds and dressed 1,104 pounds. Can any body beat that? If so let us hear from him.

THE Gettysburgh *Compiler* appears in a handsome new dress. We congratulate brother Stahle on this evidence of prosperity. The *Compiler* is an able Democratic paper. Long may it prosper.

THE Carlisle *Volunteer* says: On Wednesday afternoon a son of Mr. Bowman, aged eight years, of New Cumberland, strayed from his father, who was plowing, fell into a race and was drowned.

THE Hanover *Citizen* says: A child, son of Mr, Solomon Brown, of Oxford township, aged about two years, was scalded to death one day last week, by a bucket of boiling water turning over on the child.

JUDGE HATFIELD was killed in Fayette county on the 28th inst., while assisting a neighbor to repair a mill. A large tube fell on him inflicting injuries from the effects of which he shortly after died.

MRS. RHEEM, widow of the late Postmaster Rheem, of Carlisle, has been appointed Postmaster in her husband's place, as was Mrs. Fritz, of Reading. We have now women postmasters in Reading, Pottsville, Carlisle, Lebanon, Columbia and a number of smaller towns in Pennsylvania.

THE Greensburg *Tribune* mentions the following Ku Klux outrage: Mr. John Wallace, residing in South Huntingdon township, near Mendon, in this county, was waylaid on Saturday evening last, near nine o'clock at night by three men masked and armed with revolvers, who demanded his money or his life. He had about $500 in his pocket book, which he handed over to them rather than forfeit his life. This is truly alarming. We did not think that in such a locality as that, there were any men who would have the hardihood to attempt such a deed. There don't appear to be any clue by which these villains can be identified.

WE learn from the Lewisburg *Journal* that rafts have not been floating by that point for a week past. The river at present is too low for such purposes. We understand there is a considerable amount of lumber along the stream waiting for a freshet to be taken to the southern markets.

THE Brookville *Jeffersonian* contains an account of the sad death of a young lad in a planing mill in that place. A young son of Mr. Hall, one of the proprietors of the mill, about sixteen years of age, who was engaged in keeping up the fire under the boilers, became entangled in a portion of the belting and was drawn around the pullies several times, and so severely injured that he died that evening.

OHIO NEWS.

BUCYRUS has to look up to see up the mud. So says the *Forum*.

THE Zanesville *Courier* brings out a new Radical candidadate for Governor—Charles W. Potwin.

THE old jail of Tuscarawas county has been sold to the corporation of New Philadelphia for $6,100.

THE Carroll *Free Press* says that Philip Beamer, of Harrison township, was kicked in the bowels by a yearling colt, and died in a few hours.

THE Cadiz *Sentinel* sensibly observes: Farmers should be on the lookout for patent-right swindlers during the Spring and ensuing Summer. Have nothing to do with them. If you need farming implements, purchase them of your town merchants.

A Historical Curiosity.

From Zeisberger's revised liturgy, we quote the Lord's Prayer in Delaware, the aboriginal Pennsylvania dialect:

Ki Wetochemellenk Awossagamewank! machelendasutsch Ktllewunsowagan. Ksakimawoagan pejewiketsch. Ktelite hewoagan lèketsch talli Achquidhakamike, elgiqui leek talli Awossagame-Milineen juke Gischquik gunigischuk Achpoan. Woak miwelendamauwineen Ntschannauchsowoagannena elgiqui nil-ana miwelendamauwenk nik Tschetschanilawequengik. Woak katschi npawineen li Achquetschiechtowoakanink; schukund ktennineen untchi Medhikink. Alod knihillatamen ksakimawoagan, woak ktallewupowoagan woak ktallowi illipowoagan li hallamogamik. Amen.

A FRIEND inquires: "May not the appearance on Saturday last of a colored boy in the House of Representatives at Washington, in the capacity of page, be termed "a dark page in American history?'"

MARY had a little lamb, With hair as fine as silk; The longer Mary lived, the more She found that lamb a bilk. For all the hair was only flax, On that deceitful brute; But Mary hadn't much to say, For her's was only jute.

THE hire class—laborers. The lore class—scholars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOSHER MAGNETIC MINERAL SPRING WATER.

Received this day **20** cases of this celebrated spring water. Also, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices,

CONGRESS WATER,

From the Empire, Congress and High Rock Springs

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER,

GETTYSBURG SPRING WATER,

MISISSQUOI SPRING WATER,

All of which are guaranteed pure and fresh.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

No. **84** Market street, corner Diamond.

PURE WINES, PURE WINES.

A large and complete assortment of

PURE WINES,

For Medicinal purposes, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. **84** Market street, corner Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker in their action, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send **25** cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, **100** pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, **296** Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:1yd&w.

DESIRABLE OHIO RIVER VALLEY FARM FOR SALE.—Two hundred and twenty-five acres improved limestone land all under fence, located in Adams county, Ohio, seven miles from Manchester, in a good neighborhood, surrounded with turnpikes, level land, well watered, close to good schools and churches, new cottage and all the convenient outhouses to complete a good farm. This property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to DAVID DUNBAR, apls:w1mo Manchester, Ohio.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1lw-e.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS Wanted.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 207 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Bsston, Mass, or St. Louis, Mo. sep16:mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PIANOS & ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
BRADBURY,
SCHOMACKER,
AMERICAN PIANOS.
And the Celebrated
Estey Cottage Organ,
Superior to all others in quality of tone and durability.
Sheet Music, Books, and Musical Merchandise always on hand at Eastern Cash prices.
BARR & KNAKE,
12 Sixth (Late St. Clair) Street.
apr7:d&w

AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
de24:tf **78** Nassau street, New York City.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH GAUNEE deceased, late of Findlay township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay. JOHN MOODY,
Clinton, Pa., Executor.
mh11:6tw

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan14:3mw

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic,
CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH,
Wholesale Agents.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over **30** years standing. Price **$1**. For sale by druggists everywhere. jan6:TU-TH&S-1y

NO MORE
WEAK NERVES.
Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and for those suffering from weak nerves and habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to tee most skeptical. It is a light y stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, t, t strengthens the stomoch and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal, healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.
WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.
The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink; WARNER'S VINUS VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who need a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young and old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price **$1**, in quart bottles. no6-MWF-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.
Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar.

WANTED.—AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN BASTILE. A history of the illegal arrests, and imprisonment of American citizens, in the Northern States, during the late civil war. By John A. Marshall, Esq., selected historian. Live Democrats are wanted to act as Agents in every locality. For circular, terms, etc, address J. S. SHEARER, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa., **49** Smithfield street, or **819** and **821** Market street, Philadelphia. mar6:4tw

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We will pay agents a salary of **$30** per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshal, Mich. feb15:6mw

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Renews the brash, wiry hair to silken softness. Beautiful Hair Dressing. One Bottle shows its effects. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists.
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VINES, PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS,
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Has Removed to Their
NEW BANK BUILDING,
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PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, March **20**, **1871**.
mar25:1md&w

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.
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Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its CONSERVATIVE PART, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) DEFORMITIES of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jan11:1yw
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No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
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An Old and Reliable Institution,
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Used as a Text Book.
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Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $3 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will aid to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. 14:3mw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at **$100**. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly **$1**. Sold by news dealers at **10** cents per copy. Splendid premiums. **$500** cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, New York. oct15:1y

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS, Light Castings, all kinds; also, Patterns and Models made to order. Allegheny city, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

1871.

SPRING.

Carr, M'Candless, & Co.,

Importers & Jobbers
OF
DRY GOODS.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY THAT THEIR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

DRESS GOODS.

Choice Styles,
Rare Styles,
Rich Styles,
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Superb Styles.
Alapacas,
Mohairs,
Poplins,
Ginghams,
Percales,
Chintzes, &c.

BLACK SILKS.
ALL GRADES OF BEST MAKES.
Japanese Linens,
Japanese Poplin s,
Japanese SILKS,
SHRING SHAWLS
Paragon, Eugenie,
Matilde, Nilsson.
AND MANY OTHER DESIRABLE MAKES.
THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT
IS VERY ATTRACTIVE, COMPRISING ALL THE NEW AND DESIRABLE MAKES OF
PRINTS.
AMERICAN, MERRIMACK,
COCHECO, RICHMOND.
&c., &c., &c.
Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
CLOTHS,
CASIMERES,
TWEEDS,
DOESKINS,
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

SPRING SKIRTS.
Felt, Cloth, Linen, Chintz
WHITE GOODS.
Nainsooks,
Mulls, Swiss,
Tape Checks,
Brilliants, Jaconets,
Shirt Fronts,
Hamburg Edgings,
Jaconet Edgings,
Jaconet Flouncing,
French Corsets,
Suspenders,
AND A FULL LINE OF
NOTIONS,
&c., &c., &c.

As our Stock has been purchased since the late decline, we are prepared to sell at Prices as Low as as those of any Eastern House.

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

Various amendments were offered, when Mr. SHELLABARGER moved

The Previous Question.

which was seconded and the main question ordered to be put.

Mr. SHELLABARGER then proceeded to close the debate. He said it was a fact that there were bands of conspirators in one-third of the States, trained veteran soldiers, treasonable and implacable. Their number was unknown—perhaps three hundred thousand—and their victims are enumerated by thousands. The other fact was that these conspirators were in the interest and service of the Democratic party These two averments were made on to one side, while they were totally denied on the other. Putting the statement in another way the dual allegation was that in the South one half of its people had undertaken to overthrow the rights of the other half, and to this end were making satisfactory progress under cover of night and masked, by ravaging and murder, and while these things were rife in the South, the gentlemen of the North were engaged in denying and palliating the crime of violence against human rights, and civil and religious liberties.

On the other side, this allegation was denied. He should not enter into the evidence to show that such combinations exist and such crimes are committed. He would only glance at the ghastly array of witnesses—and this would exclude any doubt—to the conspiracy and the immense number of victims, to say nothing of the designs of the conspirators further than that they are trying to overthrow the equality in law of the enfranchised race. In all cases of murder and violence the attacking party belonged to one party, and the victims to the other. This conspiracy was incipient rebellion.

He then proceeded to argue that the Democrats in their last National Convention declared in favor of overturning the reconstruction acts, having nominated for the Vice-Presidency the author of the Broadhead letter. The author of this letter was now the leader of their party in the Senate, holding that all the amendments to the constitution were inoperative, never having been adopted. Two millions seven hundred and two thousand Democrats in this country voted for this platform and candidate. The conspirators in the South were working in the same direction for the overthrow of all the rights conferred on the enfranchised race and the destruction of all laws made for their protection. He consumed his hour in showing the necessity for the passage ot the bill.

Mr. COX wished to offer

A Substitute

for the bill proposing general amnesty as an act of grace against this act of force. He wanted a square vote on it. He did not obtain unanimous consent to offer it.

Mr. AMBLER, of Ohio, moved to strike out from the bill the power given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety required it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, &c.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 101; nays, 105.

The SPEAKER awarded the floor to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Dawes, who voted with the legitimate majority in order that he might move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected—yeas, 113; nays, 94.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the third section of the bill, which was disagreed to.

The Bill Passes.

Several amendments were then made to the bill, which passed under the operation of the previous question—yeas, 118; nays, 91.

The House, at quarter past six, adjourned till Monday next.

LEGISLATURE.

[Special Telegram to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1871.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

Another Cold Water Measure.

By Mr. PURMAN—Supplement to the liquor license act of 1856. This supplement requires petitioners to appear personally in Court, and swear that the license is necessary in the community.

Good Friday No More.

By Mr. OSTERHOUT—Repealing the act creating Good Friday a public holiday.

Local Option.

Mr. OSTERHOUT moved that the local option bill be the special order for Tuesday evening. Lost.

Mr. GRAHAM moved the consideration of the private calendar, there being eight hundred private bills remaining for action. Lost.

The Apportionment.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Davis, Randall and Rutan as the Conference Committee, on the Apportionment bill.

HOUSE.

Apportionment.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Elliott, Mann and McAteer as the Committee of Conference on the apportionment bill.

Female School Directors.

The bill from the Senate for the election of female school directors occupied nearly all the day, and was finally killed by a vote of seventy-six to sixty-seven.

School Building Funds.

The bill from the Senate empowering the courts to authorize school boards to borrow money for building purposes passed.

Fee Bill Granted.

The Allegheny fee bill was signed by the Governor to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Indian Outrages--No Distinction of Color--Dion Beats Rudolphe and Deery at Billiards.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Colonel Snively and three companions found murdered bodies, shockingly mutilated on the Apache road between Phoenix and Bradshaw.

Hanna's freight train was attacked on the 18th day of March, between Phoenix and Wyckenburg, Arizona, by one hundred and fifty Apaches. Hanna and another man were murdered, the train burned and twenty-two mules run off.

Joseph Cyrille Dion beat Rudolphe and Deery, at the American four ball carom, two thousand points game last night, for one thousand dollars a side, scoring two thousand against fifteen hundred and eighty.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—A sensation was created in financial circles here to-day at the discovery that a former officer of the Memphis & Ohio railroad, and lately an important federal officer, had been trying to sell a large amount of bonds, formerly alleged to have been burned. On examination of the books, false entries were found to have been made, yesterday, he having left fresh blotting paper lying by the book showing the entry. Legal proceedings have been instituted.

THE SCAFFOLD.

WIFE MURDERER EXECUTED

Death of a Hardened Criminal.

LIMA, April 7.—To-day the career of the perpetrator of one of the most horrible murders in the State of Ohio, terminated by the death on the scaffold of Andrew Brentlinger, who on the 24th of last October

Murdered his Wife

Sarah Brentlinger, near this place, for the alleged reason that she was in criminal intercourse with another man. On the day of the crime committed they had some words in reference to her infidelity. Their words finally led to a 'quarrel, and he dragging her from the house, commenced his work of death by

Stabbing her with a Pocket Knife.

and then with a large dirk knife which he compelled one of the children to bring from the house. The wife begged him for mercy, yet the enraged man with the desperation of a fiend plunged the knife again and again into the prostrate form of his wife, Having sated his bloodthirsty desire, he then placed the children under the ban of secresy, and leaping upon a horse fled from the scene. Four or five days afterward the children informed on the murderer. The body was exhumed, a *post mortem* examination held and immediate steps taken for the murderer's arrest, which was effected. Afterward he was tried in December and convicted of

Murder in the First Degree.

reprieved until to-day, when, according to sentence, he was executed.

At four this morning he was awakened by the sheriff, who bade him arise and prepare for his fate. He responded that he would in a few minutes. He turned over and again fell asleep. He was called the second time by the sheriff, at five o'clock, when he arose.

At 9:52 o'clock, accompanied by Sheriff Cabbath, Revs. Bartholomew and Wolkup, he left the cell with a firm step, marched through the corridor,

Ascended the Scaffold

and took a seat on a chair set apart for him, the three former gentlemen standing. Religious services were again offered by Rev. Bartholomew, when he took leave of Brentlinger and descended.

The Sheriff then said to him, "Brentlinger, have you anything to say?" His reply was, "I have'nt anything to say."

The noose was then adjusted and the black cap drawn down over his face by the Sheriff, when, at the request of Brentlinger the hymn, "All that I was, my sin my guilt, my death, was all my own" was sung, at the conclusion of which the sheriff took position in front of the scaffold and with his right hand took hold of the rope connected with lever and with his left hand drew forth his watch saying, "Gentlemen, it is now twenty minutes after ten o'clock," at the same time the lever was pulled and Brentlinger was

Launched into Eternity

the body falling with a heavy thud and two or three perceptible jerks in the arms and legs were observed. At 10:28 the pulse ceased to beat and at 10:29 the heart had ceased. Doctors Baxter and Neff the attending physicians, made an examination of the body and pronounced his neck broken. Thus ended the first hanging in Allen county.

CHICAGO SENSATION.

A Member of Upper Tendom Kills his Brother-in-law--A Lady Mixed up in the Case--The Homicide Held for Court.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A fatal affray took place last evening at 142 West Jackson street, a little after seven o'clock, which, from the well known character of the parties and the painful domestic circumstances under which it was brought about, causes much excitement. At the hour named a young physician, Dr. S. E. Scanland, met his brother-in-law, P. A. Leonard, employed in the registry department of the postoffice, in front of the house of the latter as indicated above, and after an exchange of a few words of an unfriendly character, Leonard drew a revolver, and

Shot Scanland Dead.

The events which led to this tragedy, are as follows: It appears hat for some time past a serious misunderstanding had existed between Leonard and Dr. Scanland. Their last and fatal quarrel commenced on Thursday morning. A photograph containing the portraits of Mrs. Scanland and another lady was hung in the parlor, and Leonard, for some reason, took the picture from the wall. When Dr. Scanland came in he asked what had become of it, and was told by Leonard's sister that her brother had taken it down. The doctor pinched her, whether playfully or otherwise, and when Leonard came to hear of this, he wrote a letter to his brother-in-law, desiring him to take his things and leave the house. About seven o'clock last evening Dr. Scanland came in and went up stairs. Mr. Leonard's sister thinking he had

Gone For a Pistol

went and told her brother, and when the doctor came down stairs he found both sitting in the parlor. Scanland told the lady that there was something for her in the back room, and when she retired he walked up to Leonard and shook his fist in his face. The sister returned, and imagining still that Scanland had a pistol about him

She Seized His Arm.

He shook her off. Leonard then retreated toward the door, and drew a revolver which he presented at Scanland, telling him not to approach him. He kept retreating until he reached the sidewalk, and Scanland advanced toward him, as Leonard thought, in a menacing attitude, and with his hand in that pocket in which he usually carries a pistol. It subsequently turned out that his fears in this respect were groundless, for no weapon was found in his pocket. Leonard, however, being prepared to take the initiative, fired, and Scanland fell dead. The deceased was a gentleman of quiet manners, and of considerable accomplishments, and was highly esteemed by all who enjoyed his companionship. He was a Southerner by birth, as were the Leonards, and came to this city to practice his profession several years ago. For some time he was connected with Rush Medical College, and recently he was appointed agent of a life insurance company.

LATER—The affray which occurred last evening, resulting in the death of Dr. Scanland at the hands of his brother-in-law, Percy H. Leonard, has

Caused Much Excitement

throughout the city, especially as a lady well known in fashionable circles seems to a certain extent, mixed up with the origin of the family trouble. Dr. Scanland was her family physician. The sentiment seems universal that

The Lady is Entirely Innocent

in the matter, but from some cause Mrs. Scanland became furiously jealous of this lady. An inquest in the case was held to-day, and the jury decided to hold the prisoner to answer before the Criminal Court.

THE COAL RIOTS.

State Militia in the Field--All Quiet on the Lackawanna--Exaggerated Accounts of the Affair--Writs of Quo Warranto Issued Against Railway Companies for Violating their Charters.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 8.—At midnight General Osborne, in command of the State troops here, was taken up to headquarters at Washington Hall. Small detachments were posted about the city in convenient localities. Pickets were posted, and every precaution has been made to preserve order. Forty thousand rounds of ammunition are expected on the 1:20 train from Harrisburg.

LATER.—All is quiet this morning. Matters have been greatly exaggerated. It is now asserted that no person was killed and but few hurt. The only trouble since yesterday was the burning of the house of a miner, at one o'clock this morning.

HARRISBURG, April 8.—The Governor has obtained writs of *writs of quo warranto* against the Philadelphia, Reading, Lackawana and Bloomsburg, Delaware, Lackawana and Western, Delaware, Hudson and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies to answer in the Supreme Court the charge of violating their charters by over-charging for the transportation of coal.

The Action of the Attorney General--Railroad Companies Summoned into Court.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 8th.]

NISI PRIUS—Justice Sharswood.—This morning Attorney General Brewster appeared in Court and filed the following information, with a view to secure writs of quo warranto:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex rel. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney General, vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. And now, April 8, A. D. 1871, comes F. Carroll Brewster, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and gives the Court to understand and be informed:

1. That by the act of April 4, 1833, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was incorporated, with power *inter alia* to carry and transport passengers, merchandize, goods and minerals.

2. That by said charter the said Company was authorized to charge for tolls on any species of property not exceeding an average of four cents per ton per mile.

3. That in the month of January, 1871, the said company charged for the transportation of coal, from Fort Carbon, in Schuylkill county, to Philadelphia, the sum of $2 08, which was a reasonable compensation for said service.

4. That on or about the 16th of February, 1871, the said company increased the aforesaid charges, and thence afterwards continued to increase the same, until the said charges now amount to the sum of $6 08, for carrying a ton of coal from Port Carbon, in the county of Schuylkill, to the city of Philadelphia.

5. That the aforesaid increase was made by said company in concert, and in combination with other corporations engaged in the transportation of coal from the mines in Schuylkill, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland and Carbon counties to market.

6. That the rates thus imposed are altogether unreasonable, and would, if allowed, secure an enormous profit to said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company entirely disproportionable to the service rendered and utterly destructive of the rights and interests of all the people of the Commonwealth engaged in the mining of coal in said counties, and the venders and consumers thereof there and elsewhere.

7. That the said rates were intended by the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to be prohibitory.

8. That the said rates have materially interfered with and have almost destroyed the business of mining and transporting coal in and from said counties.

10. That by the commission of the aforesaid acts the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have misused and abused their aforesaid corporate rights, and franchises so as aforesaid granted to them; and their charties, and all the powers granted to them by the same, or by a supplement thereto, should of right be declared forfeited.

Wherefore, The same Commonwealth, by her said Attorney General, prays the Court to, issue a writ of *quo warranto* to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county directed, commanding him to summon the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, so that they be and appear before this honorable Court on the first Monday of May next, to show cause by what warrant they claim the power.

1. To charge the aforesaid rates for the transportation of coal.

2. To combine with other transporting companies to raise the rates and charges for transportation of coal.

3. To charge reasonable rates.

4. To charge prohibitory rates.

And further, to show cause, if any they have, why their aforesaid charter should not be declared forfeited.

And why the same and all the rights and franchises conferred by it or by any supplement thereto should not be declared void.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ex rel., vs. the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. The same prayer.

The court allowed the writ to issue, returnable the first Monday of May.

SCRANTON, April 7.—A band of five hundred men, armed with muskets and revolvers, visited Tripp's mines, in this city, this morning, and prevented the workmen from entering the mine. Three miners, employed at the works, were shot down dead in cold blood, and others

Beaten with Stones.

so that they will probably die. Last night Morris & Week's retail coal works, in this city, were torn down and most of their mines blown down. The tracks were torn up, and a large mob was engaged this noon in driving the men out of the Iron Company's mines, near the mills. These several gangs of men hoist the Irish-American flag, and have the arms of militia companies. Great excitement prevails here, and a bloody time is expected. General Osborne, of Wilkesbarre, has been

Telegraphed for Troops.

The Mayor of the city was hooted while reading the riot act to the mob to-day. There is not an American militia company in the northern half of Luzerne county. The demonstrations yesterday were the first made here during the suspension. The mobs altogether number over one thousand men, and they are visiting in rapid succession such mines as are being worked here. Cornell's mine, near this city, was besieged to-day, and suspension of work compelled. The proper authorities for preserving peace are moving slowly, and unless decisive measures are taken at once this city will be under the *terrorism off the rioters.*

Other Outrages.

LATER.—During the afternoon the rioters to the number of about 1,000 proceeded to the Nerang and Clark coal breakers in the Third ward of the city and drove off the men at work in the firm. They then set fire to Nerang's breaker and it burned to the ground.

Troops at the Scene.

This evening at 7:30 o'clock one battalion of infantry and a section of artillery of the State Guard arrived and the troops are quartered in the various halls in the city. Several more battalions are expected to arrive during the night. The troops are under command of Major General Osborne, an experienced officer of the late war. It is reported here that some of the works from which the men were driven to-day will resume to-morrow under the protection of the military. Many miners are anxious to resume work and will commence at once if they can be assured that they will be protected against the terrorism and malignity of the rioters. The intention of bringing in the military is to render this protection.

Up to ten P. M., no additional acts of violence have been committed, but threats of renewed violence to-morrow are numerous. One company of troops has been sent to Tripp's slope, where renewed hostility is threatened in the morning. Since the arrival of the troops greater confidence is felt by the people and many believe there will be no renewal of lawlessness.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., April 7, 1871.

In the name, and by authority of the Commonwealth af Pennsylvania, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The recent suspension of work by the miners in the anthracite coal regions of the State, and the subsequent imposition by the transportation companies of prohibitory rates have entailed great and manifold evils upon the miners, operators, consumers, manufacturers and others; and—

WHEREAS, All efforts of the Executive and the friends of law and social order, have failed to harmonize the conflicting interests and bring about an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties; and,—

WHEREAS, The recent investigation before a committee of the Senate has failed to provide any remedy for existing evils or to accomplish anything towards the desired adjustment, or to give promise of relief to a suffering people; and,—

WHEREAS, As is usual in such cases the unnatural, aggravated and unlawful conflict between labor and capital has resulted, as I am advised, in breaches of the peace and the destruction of life and property at the city of Scranton and other places in the mining regions of that vicinity and, assuming the shape of mob violence on the part of the miners and others, further threatens the lives and property of law abiding citizens and the temporary subversion of the laws and calls for prompt and efficient remedies.

Now, therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby proclaim,

FIRST—That it is unlawful for any person, of association of persons, by violence, threats, or other coercive means, to prevent any laborers or miners from working when they please, for whom they please, and at such wages as they please, and alike unlawful by such violence or threats to deter or prevent the owners or operators of mines from employing whomsoever they may choose to employ, and at such wages as may be agreed upon between the employer and the persons employed.

SECOND—That it is unlawful for any railroad or any other transportation company in subversion of the objects of its creation to impose rates of freight or transportation intended to be and which are substantially prohibitory, or to combine with others to effect the same ends, and thus create, prolong or aggravate existing evils.

THIRD—That it is unlawful at all times and under all circumstances for persons to assemble in a riotous or tumultuous manner, and, under grievances, either actual or pretended, to commit breaches of the peace, destroy property, or endanger or take the lives of others, and thus subvert and nullify the laws and subject the good name of the State to humiliation and reproach.

FOURTH—That, reliable information having been received, that these riotous assemblages are too large and powerful to be dispersed or suppressed by the local authorities of Scranton, which have called on me for aid, I have invoked the military power of the State to suppress the riots and mobs at Scranton, and wherever else in the Commonwealth such unlawful assemblages may be found; and under the conviction that the time has come for a complete settlement for the present and future of the unlawful complications and difficulties under which the people now suffer, I have also invoked the civil power of the State against the railroad and other transportation companies for the misuse and abuse of their corporate rights and privileges, and will enforce all the remedies authorized by the laws of the land, and I call upon all military organizations to hold themselves in readiness to support the civil authorities wherever thereunto required, and upon all civil magistrates, officers and citizens in their several spheres of action or influence to sustain and enforce the laws against all offenders in any wise responsible for the evils and wrongs under which we now suffer.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg this seventh day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fifth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Attest:

A. F. JORDAN,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Sault Ste Marie canal will be open for navigation May 6th.

OSWEGO, April 8.—The schooner H. G. Cleveland arrived here this morning from Toledo with a cargo of corn, being the first arrival through the Welland Canal this season.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Edw'd Moon, Michael Trimble and Wm. H. Webb alias Buck, convicted of rape, were to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 each, and fifteen years in the penitentiary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, April 8.—A party of Sonora scalp hunters killed a party of fifty hostile Apaches near the border of Arizona, in Sonora, a few days since. The Mexican government pays two hundred dollars for each scalp.

ST. CLAIR, Pa., April 8.—At a special meeting of District No. 1, Workingmen's Benevolent Association, resolutions were adopted returning thanks to Governor Geary for his honesty of purpose and fidelity in his duties to them and all citizens of the Commonwealth.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—George Limberlake, engineer, employed by the Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company, of Grandtown, while oiling the machinery to-day, fell and was crushed by the crank of the engine. He was a brother of W. J. Limberlake.

FURIOUS FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Versailles Troops Successful.

LONDON, April 9—3 A. M.—A dispatch from Paris on the 8th confirms the accounts received from Versailles, and admits that the Government troops carried the barricade at Neuilly, at seven o'clock on Friday evening.

General Henry Breaks Jail.

The *Verite* announces that General Henry has arrived at Paris, having escaped from prison at Versailles by stabbing the guard while the latter was handing food to the General.

Insurgents Retake the Barricades at Neuilly—Terrific Battle Raging—Communists Declare for Victory or Death.

PARIS, April 7—6 P. M. via LONDON, April 8.—The fighting is terrible. The Nationals Thursday night re-occupied the barricade Neuilly, and it was to-day fiercely attacked by the batteries of the Versailles army. The National army defends the position with barricades. There was a perfect rain of shells from the Versaillet battery, until half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, when it became apparent that a direct assault was intended by the Government forces. The movement proved a feint, however, for instead of following it up the Versailles troops advanced upon both the right and left flanks of the barricade. There was during the space of an hour an effective fire of musketry and then the fighting increasing in intensity. The commander hastily advanced two fresh battalions of infantry supported by eight guns. Crowds of women and children were in dangerous positions near the Arc de Triomphe watching with the utmost anxiety the changing scenes of the battle field. The fire of artillery has up to this time spared the enciente. The Nationals resist the advance of the Assemblists with determination and will defend every inch of the streets, should the Assemblists succeed in entering the city. There is a strong concentration of Nationals in the Place Vendome and many pieces of artillery in the Court de Palais Royal and in front of of the Church of the Madeline. The utmost bitterness towards the Versailles government prevails in public minds but the portions of Paris remote from the scene of the conflict are to all appearance calm.

Dombraski Leading the Insurgents at Neuilly.

LONDON, April 8, 11:20 P. M.—Advices from Paris to-day state that Lodestas Dombraski has been in command of the National Guard. The Nationals remained off on Friday night in their positions at the bridge of Neuilly.

Personnel of the Government Commanders.

A dispatch from Versailles, this evening, says the entire army is now under command of Marshal MacMahon, and has been divided into four corps. One held in reserve has General Vinoy at its head, while the others have been ordered into active service, under the command of Generals L'Admirault, Cissey and Du'Barail.

Mayoralty Appointments.

The National Assembly, having voted an amendment to the election law, to the effect that all Mayors throughout France be chosen by the people, the government insisted upon having the appointment of some of them placed in its hands. Thiers even threatens to resign if that power is not confided to the government. The Chamber, by a decisive majority, sustained the government, and agreed to the appointments of Mayors in all towns having over 20,000 inhabitants.

Brilliant Success by the Government Troops.

NEW YORK, April 8—A Versailles special says the Government troops carried Fort de Neuilly yesterday afternoon and crossed the Seine at half-past three o'clock, under a tremendous fire from the guns and mitrailleuses of the insurgents. They advanced up the avenue Neuilly, driving the insurgents furiously back inside the city and advanced as far as Fort Maillet. The slaughter was very great, but the troops now hold positions right under the ramparts, and the rebels in Forts d' Issey and Van Vres have ceased firing. The troops are now so near Paris that they are firing shells into the city continually. The greatest consternation prevails and the insurgents suffer heavily. The Government troops fought most splendidly at Nanterre, where General Gallifat whipped the rebels badly. No particulars have been received.

Retaliation by the Insurgents.

LONDON, April 8.—The Paris special of the *Times* says: The insurgents have already commenced to put into execution their threats of retaliation on the prisoners they have taken.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Decisive Struggle at Hand—The Military Situation.

LONDON, April 9—5 P. M.—There was desperate fighting around Paris on Saturday. Fort Valerien and the advanced batteries of the army of Versailles steadily bombarded Porte Maillat, their shells falling in the Champs Elysses. An engagement took place at Villejuif, and there were skirmishes at Bogneaux and Billaincourt. All the southern forts have resumed firing. The government forces are gaining ground in front of Mont Rouge and Bicetre. A decisive struggle is expected again soon.

It is reported that M. Thiers is averse to forcing an entrance into Paris by fighting, and prefers to reduce it by investment.

At ten o'clock last night the cannonade at Fort Maillot and other points continued with great violence. To-day a conflict occurred among the insurgents themselves in the Faubourg St. Antoine, in consequence of the refusal of a portion of the National Guards to march beyond the walls.

The *Moniteur* reports that Deleschise is under arrest; also, that the ambulance service in Paris is insufficient, and the wounded are suffering greatly for want of proper attention. Domiciliary visits will be made to-morrow to seek for refractory Nationals.

The recent decree of the Commune has been modified so as to make military service compulsory on all between the ages of ninetee and forty.

A flotilla of gunboats has been sent from Havre up the Seine, to assist in the operations. Siege guns have also been dispatched from Havre to Cherbourg for an attack on the forts occupied by the insurgents.

The insurgent National Guards in Marseilles have been disarmed without resistance, and the prisoners sent to the Chateau D'If.

The *Observer* says Bismarck is still favorable to the restoration of Napoleon.

WASHINGTON.

Joint High Commission—Probable Text of Treaty.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Joint High Commission were in session at the Department of State yesterday. All reports agree in stating that negotiations are progressing favorably, and the statement comes from an unusually well informed source that the proposed basis of settlement of the question pending before the Commission contemplates, first, the privilege of American fishermen to fish within the parts of Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, and to land and dry their fish, and cleanse their nets, &c. For this privilege the United States is to pay Canada a certain sum of money. Second. Certain general international principles are laid down, covering those laws by which the claims arising from the depredations of the Alabama and Shenandoah &c., are to be adjusted. Third. Commissioners are to be hereafter appointed to adjust matters on the basis proposed, and it further said this basis has been sent to England for approval. Some of the Commissioners have no hesitation in reporting the statement that in all probability they will by the first of May submit the conclusions of the Commission to the two governments.

Senate Ku Klux Bill.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary were in session five or six hours yesterday on the House Ku Klux bill. Various laws were examined in order to ascertain whether they and the bill conflicted. While objections were made by several Senators to that part of the measure authorizing the President to suspend at his descretion the privilage of the writ of habeas corpus, the majority agreed to the general principles of the bill, and unless they shall change their minds by Monday it will be reported to the Senate without amendment. Many of the members of both Houses think that if the Senate make amendments to its passage, the bill will probably be passed by the Senate in precisely the same form it passed the House.

Prominent colored citizens have made arrangements to serenade Senator Sumner and General Butler after the passage of the Ku-Klux bill in compliment to their efforts in that behalf. It is the opinion of some of the Senators that the bill will pass their branch of Congress on Wednesday night.

Grant and His Ku-Kluxdom.

A large number of members have been received at the Executive Mansion congratulating the President on his complete vindication of the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. Prominent gentlemen have called upon him to express their feelings to the same effect.

A New General Amnesty Bill.

Representative Hale, of Maine, will tomorrow introdnce in the House and press to a vote a general amnesty bill removing all legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment from all persons except members of Congress and officers of the army or navy above twenty-one years of age, who left the Federal service to engage in the rebellion, and the members of the original secession conventions. Persons availing themselves will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and lists of such persons will be laid before Congress at the opening of eacn session.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Excellent Opportunities for Hugo Annexation Jobs—Earthquakes, Revolutions and Pestilence Rampant—Peculiar Nations and Curious People.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 8.—Advices from the United States of Colombia state that the national mail had been robbed of half a million dollars in gold, between Barangrealla and Santa Martha.

In Bayeca the revolution had ended.

Two earthquakes had occurred.

The Mosquera party gained the elections in the Cali District and in Bogota.

Advices from the Argentine Republic say that the war has almost ended. The insurgents had been completely routed in the interior.

From Brazil it is reported that an insurrection has broken out against the Emperor, and that Republican ideas are extending.

Numerous encounters are said to have occurred between Blanco and the Colorado parties in the State of Buenos Ayres.

About thirty deaths occur daily from yellow fever in the city of that name.

FIRES.

In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—A fire broke out late last night in the drug store of Harless & Co., 710 Broadway, and damaged the stock and building to about ten thousand dollars. Insured. The adjoining hardware store of Schmieding & Co., was damaged to about two thousand dollars. The insurance is as follows: Rutram and Narragansett, each, $1,240; Western Mutual, Jefferson Mutual, Occidental, Allemania and Aurora, each $2,500; Lycoming, $5,000.

The residence of C. F. Dickson, about five mile in the country, together with his stable and other out-buildings, furniture, and farming implements, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $15,000. Insured in the New England Fire and Marine Company for $5,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary as the house was unoccupied at the time.

In Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—The fire this morning in W. B. Williams' extensive paint shop, Third street, near Main, inflicted a loss of $200,000, including a small damage to the belt factory adjoining. There was about $4,000 insurance.

ALBANY, April 8.—All property in the vaults of Weed, Parson & Co., have been found to be uninjured. The losses by the fire, apart from that suffered by Weed, Parsons & Co., amount to $75,000, the insurance to $47,000.

The thermometer here marked one hundred degrees in the shade.

THE HUB.

Important Verdict as to Police Privileges—Homicide in Self Defense—Bakers Agitating for Higher Wages.

BOSTON, April 9.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of Timothy Lynch, killed by officers in East Boston, while resisting arrest, gave in a verdict of justifiable homicide, and added: "If mobs or collections of people assemble with mobocratic demonstrations, violence from officers must be considered in the light of self defense."

The journeymen bakers are organizing preparatory to asking for an increase of wages. They say that they work eighty hours a week, for which they receive but from ten to fifteen dollars. They want eighteen dollars a week.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SUICIDE IN BIRMINGHAM.

Singular Case of Hanging—An Old Man Found Suspended in his Own House—Cause, Mental Aberation.

Yesterday morning Coroner West was summoned to hold an inquest on the remains of an old German named Valentine Wenzil, who was found yesterday morning hanging quite dead, in an out-house on his premises on Sarah street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, in East Birmingham. The body was discovered by the son-in-law of the deceased, and the fatal deed must have been committed half or three-quarters of an hour before the discovery. Life was entirely extinct when the body was cut down.

Deceased, as it appeared in the testimony before the jury yesterday morning, frequently expressed his wish to go back to his native land, Germany, and seemed homesick in his exile. Moreover, he seems to have been subject to fits of mental aberation, and was habitually in a "deep study." He was greatly exercised on religious subjects, and was deeply concerned about his soul. Religious fanaticism, or deep homesickness, or perhaps both combined, undoubtedly produced the mental derngement mentioned, and led finally to the confusion of the great crime of this morning. It appears that he had frequently expressed his intention of committing suicide.

The Coroner, after empanneling a jury, proceeded to take the following testimony:

John Reithel, sworn—Am son-in-law of deceased; I live next door; I got up at fifteen minutes after six o'clock this morning and went to the water closet; I discovered some one in the place, and went away; went back to my house and washed myself and eat my breakfast, and then camb back to the water closet; noticed something wrong; called my brother-in-law and we went and saw my father-in-law hanging there; we cut him down; his back was toward the door; he was hanging straight down, with his feet within an inch of the floor; I never heard deceased say anything about hanging himself; he has at times been out of his mind; he leaves a wife and six children.

Bora Hartman, sworn—I live in this house; am servant girl here, and have been for nine months; got up at five o'clock this morning; Mr. Wenzell got up at half past five and went out into the yard; I saw him go up to the fence and get a broken stick; I did not see him have any rope in his hand; I don't know what time he went to bed last night; I was away; ten weeks ago I was washing, and Mr. Wenzell said to me it would not be any wonder but what he would take his own life in some way; I can't say he has been drinking any of late; his mind was much troubled about his soul; he belonged to the Presbyterian Church; the children have always been kind to him and treated him well.

Mrs. Anna E. Wenzel, sworn—My husband got up before six o'clock this morning; he has had no work for three months, but was to go to work to-day; the girl asked him after he got up this morning if she should fix up his dinner, and he said he did not know whether he would go to work or not; I remained in bed and did not know anything had happened until my son came and told me of the matter. My husband went to bed about half-past eight o'clock last night; he did not complain of anything that I know of; I have heard my husband say frequently that he would committ snicide, but we always laughed at him; he was always in a deep study about nothing; he appeared to study about his soul and religion; we always got along very well, except that he complained that he wanted to go back to Germany.

Ewalt Ferner, sworn—Live in this house, up stairs; am son-in-law of deceased; I was getting ready to go to work this morning; my brother-in-law called me out into the yard to look into the privy at about half past six o'clock; looked in and saw deceased hanging there; my wife then cut him down; he was dead and we carried him into the house.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the testimony given. Deceased was quite an elderly man, and leaves a wife and six adult children.

ROBBERY OF $200.

A Young Man of Doubtful Reputation Suspected--Probably gone to Cincinnati.

A few evenings since a robbery was committed in the house of Mr. Sweeney, Tavern Keeper, Penn street, near the Monongahela. Mr. Sweeney would not be able to swear positively to the thief, but the circumstantial evidence seems to leave very little doubt upon his mind. He alleges that the circumstances point to a young lad called Maglone, about seventeen years of age, who has no settled employment, does not bear a very religious character, and is in the habit of loafing about saloons, and trying to fall in with parties who have imbelished rather freely, getting these parties to treat him and becoming very friendly all of a sudden with these strangers. On the evening in question he went into Sweeney's in company with another youth who is a pot companion, and also an old man who appeared a perfect stranger to both and was slightly intoxicated. This man bought some drink for himself and the two young hopefuls. He seemed to have an instinctive feeling that he was not in good company, and made his exit as soon as the first round was drank. He was followed by one of the young men and Maylone remained in the saloon standing close to the bar. The landlord had deposited $200 and five half sovereigns in the drawer, and was busily engaged attending to some customers. Ih a short time Maylone took his departure; Sweeny examined the drawer immediately afterwards, and found to his astonishment that the "now you see it, and now you don't" game had been practiced on him The cash was gone. He informed the detectives but up till last night there was no word of the missing cash. He received information, however, that young Maglone had left the city and gone to Cincinnati; that there are some young men there in the "sharping" business, who had written for him to go on. He is not certain about this, however; and if Maglone is in the city the detectives might have a chance of lighting upon him in some of the houses of ill fame.

Any detective anxious for the pleasure of an investigation can receive more specific directions by calling upon Mr. Sweeney.

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by aswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Foley's Gold Pens

at Myers, Schoyer & Co., 145 Wood street

THE McKEESPORT HOMICIDE.

Thomas Fleming Accused of the Murder of Henry Keech and Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

SECOND DAY.

Court opened at the usual hour yesterday, Judge Collier presiding, when the examination of witnesses on the part of the prosecution in the case of Thomas Fleming indicted for the murder of Henry Keech, was resumed. The following additional testimony was elicited:

M. C. Cox, sworn.—I do not recollect the day of the difficulty between Keech and Fleming; I saw Keech getting on the train at Elrod's station, which is three miles above McKeesport; the train was going east, and it had left Pittsburgh at nine o'clock; Keech got off the train at Guffey's, and said he was going to West Newton, which is about seven miles above Guffey's. I know it was after the difficulty, for I saw that his head was badly injured: his head was hurt; he had a plaster over the back part of his head; hit face was very much scratched.

The Commonwealth here rested.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Marshall then opened the case on the part of the defence, and proceeded to call witnesses as follows:

Thomas Fordner, sworn—I kept tavern at McKeesport; knew Keech; he was a larger and stouter man than I am; saw him on the evening of the day when the when the fight occurred; I saw Fleming and informed him that Keech was dead.

Mr. Rabe, sworn—Know Fleming; his character is good; told him of Keech's death; I had seen it in ono of the newspapers.

Cross-examined—Never heard any one say anything about his character before this occurrence; Fleming's father lives lives abont twenty or twenty-five miles above McKeesport; I saw the article relative to the death of Keech about a week or two after the occurrence; Fleming worked for me, after the alleged murder, he was cutting pit posts; did not see him every day; don't know where he was in the latter part of January or during February; it was over a mile to the place where Fleming was cutting posts; he might have been away from his work two or three days without me knowing it.

John Strope, sworn—Am a coal miner; dig coal at McGowan's coal works; know Fleming; have known him fifteen years; he was digging coal in February and boarded with me; he dug coal until he was arrested; the people say he is a nice boy.

Cross-examined—Never heard any one say he was a nice boy until after this affair; I saw him every night after he come out of the coal bank.

H. Myers, sworn—Live at Lock No. 4; have known Fleming sixteen or seventeen years; his character is good.

W. Wickersham, sworn—Live near Monongahela City have known Fleming ten or twelve years; his reputation for peace was good.

Wm. J. Fleming, sworn—Am a brother of defendant; don't know my age; in November, December and January my brother was part of the time at home and sometimes at Wrightsville; saw my brother frequently; don't know how long he was down at McKeesport.

Cross-examined—I voted once on age; that was about three years ago; I am three years and six mouths younger than Thomas.

George Fleming, sworn—Am the father of Thomas Fleming. He came home the day after the fuss and remained there until he was arrested, except a short time when he was working at McGowan's coalpit; he and I went to Rabe's to cut pit posts; we crossed over the hills; he is twenty five or six years of age; don't know that he went to church.

Dr. Kuhn, recalled—I was called to see Henry Keech on the Saturday following the day he received his injuries; he was at his own home; he was complaining a good deal about his head and bowels; his bowels had not been moved since he received his injuries; there were no signs of inflammation at that time; I did not think there was any danger until that time; my opinion is that that there would have been quick pulse; inflammation could not have been set on Saturday from the injuries received and could have developed itself. When inflammation results from concussion it does not always follow that it would show itself in four or five days.

Cross-examined—My opinion is that the primary cause of Keech's death was the injuries about the head, would not say that was the whole cause; I do not think any physician could say the injuries he received were solely the cause of his death; I would not. I think the injuries were the initial cause of his death; sometimes such things happen from a debauch.

To the Court—The injuries about the head were the primary cause of his death.

The defense here rested, and W. D. Moore, Esq., argued the case on the part of the deceased.

M. Swartzwelder, Esq., followed Mr. Moors. The case has gone to the jury.

—Since writing the above we have ascertained that the jury have convicted Fleming of murder in the second degree.

Death in the Pulpit--Singular and Affecting Scene.

The Rev. Benjamin Eaton, first and only rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, was stricken with death while standing in his pulpit on Sunday week. The Galveston News thus describes the affecting scene:

"He ascended the pulpit. Announcing his text, 'There is yet room,' all trembling beneath the weight of his last message, he referred to one after another of the friends of his youth and the communicants of his church that had gone before. He painted Death entering the church door, passing up the broad aisle, laying his bony hand to the right and to the left; breathing his cold, clammy breath on the cheek of beauty, and wafting the silver hairs of age. Now touching the father, then the son; here the mother, there the daughter, as the spectre so plain to his entranced vision advanced to the chancel-rail, and as he saw that his time had come his words struggled for utterance. He faltered. His weakening limbs staggered. A gentleman who advanced to his assistance was waved back. For ten minutes more he spoke, his words only audible to those near him. The excitement of the audience was fearful. Three times he struggled to continue saying: 'I am very sick, but I must say.' Again he staggered. He fell into the arms of Mr. C. R. Hughes as he raised his hands to pronounce the benediction. Like Moses, that other servant of God, he was too weak to hold up his hands, which was done by Mr. Hughes, as he said his last pulpit words, 'To God the Father.' His tongue refused to speak further; his hands dropped. He was carried to his rectory, where he died."

For Diseases

of the skin, such as Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, &c., use Dr. Hale's Temperance Bitters, *free from alcohol.* eow-tf

To CURE a cough, cold or sore throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

RURAL ECONOMY.

An improved mode of Growing Corn Fodder--How to advance the Growth of Potatoes--A valuable Fertilizer How do Bees produce Honey? valuable Table for Farmers.

CORN FODDER.

As the season is near at hand for planting corn we give the following mode pursued by a correspondent of the New England Farmer:

'I plant my corn in hills three and one-half feet apart one way, and two feet in the row, putting a shovelful of rotten manure in the hill. I plant as early as possible on account of frosts, and hoe twice well, I plant only sweet corn. As soon as the corn is large enough to sell I break off the ears and send to market; then cut up at the ground, let it wilt, and feed to the cattle. I have sold sixty dollars worth from half an acre of ground, and had the fodder left. I have tried planting in drills, in rows, and also sowing broadcast; but planting in hills gives me the best result.

I am careful not to allow more than three kernels in a hill to grow. My cattle will eat corn grown in this way far better than that grown thickly in drill or broadcast, besides the ears sell for enough to pay all labor. A great many people put off planting their fodder corn until it is so late that their corn is not fit to use until the shortest time for feed is over. If they plant their corn for fodder as soon as the weather will admit, it will be fit for boiling by the first of August, which is the time to commence feeding cows.

Although many people slur the idea of making milk on corn fodder, I think one who will plant corn for fodder according to my plan, will be convinced of its great value for that purpose. It does not follow that we are obliged to break out all the ears that grow, for cattle will not object to the ears with the stalks. I think one can raise more worth of fodder in this way on the same ground, than by the usual mode, and have the ears left for use or market."

SPROUTING POTATOES.

Sprouting the white potato will advance the crop two weeks. They should be cut so that about two eyes are allowed to each peice, and these should be planted in hotbeds with a very thin covering of soil; or it is better to plant in boxes and set these in a hot bed, so that after they are properly sprouted they can be at once carried to the place of planting. If the nights should be anyway cold, protect with a thin covering of straw when the plants make their appearance above ground. Some persons who want a large quantity sprouted, cut the potatoes as desired, and spread them on boards, boxes or crates, in a dark place, and when sprouted, say from an inch to an inch and a half, expose them to the light, moistening two or three times a week with tepid water. They should be planted out so that there is not more than two inches of soil over the sprouts.—Germantown Telegraph.

A VALUABLE FERTILIZER.

A valuable fertilizer, and one within reach of every farmer, especially adapted to garden culture as well as for top dressing and field culture, is hen manure, ashes, plaster and salt, mixed in equal quantities excepting the salt, of which one-fourth will be sufficient. Mix intimately, and apply either in the hill, at the surface, or broadcast. It gives good results upon all soils and crops. I usually keep about twenty-five hens; these roost at a certain place the year round. Beneath the roost is a light plank floor. The annual production of their droppings is six barrels of the pure thing. This, mixed with the same quantity of ashes and plaster, gives eighteen barrels; the salt brings it up to twenty barrels of choice fertilizing compost, equal to much of the superphosphate of commercial manure firms, and worth far more than the manure from two cows.—Rural New Yorker.

HOW DO BEES MAKE HONEY?

M. Quimby, in the Rural New Yorker says:

I am decidedly of the opinion that they gather it and deposit in the hive without any modification whatever. There are few things we can say we know are not so; but it seems to me to be too late in the day for any one to maintain that honey is manufactured by the bees. As for their making honey from molasses, I will not say I know they never will, but I do know I never could induce them to use a particle of it, and I have tried numerous experiments with it. The foundation for the belief that they ever use it, probably lies in the fact that bees will gather the sugar that settled in the bottom of molasses casks, but observation will show that it is only the sugar. I never could detect them carrying off one drop of liquid molasses.

Likewise, I have satisfied myself that bees never visit more than one kind of blossom during one excursion; have known exceptions. There is no evidence, however, that, as is maintained by some, they re particular about storing each kind of honey by itself in the hive. One may discover clover honey, discolored by buckwheat, which is neither pure clover nor buckwheat.

A VALUABLE TABLE.

To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in ascertaining the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural cotemporary: 5 yards wide by 968 yards long contain one acre; 20 yards wide by 242 yards long contain one acre; 40 yards wide by 121 yards long contain one acre; 220 feet wide by 198 feet long contain one acre; 110 feet wide by 396 feet long contain one acre, 60 feet wide by 726 feet long contain one acre; 10 yards wide by 484 yards long contain one acre.

OHIO NEWS.

A rolling mill is to be built at Leetonia by the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne R. R.

THEY have two thousand two hundred and forty two dogs in Columbiana County.

FRANK KLABER of Findley claims to have the largest cow in the State. She weighs 1,800, and her "betting weight" is 2,500.

A few days ago Thomas Miller, 78 years of age, and for 40 years past a resident of Hocking township, Fairfield county, enjoyed his first railroad ride.

JOHN LUTZ, of Liverpool, Medina county after two unseccessful attempts to hang himself has been adjudged insane, and is in custody, to be sent to the Newburg Asylum.

SILAS H. JOHNSON, a prominent citizen of Monroe, Ashtabula county, committed suicide Wednesday forenoon by hanging himself. He was partially deranged at the time.

THE jaw and part of the head of a mastodon found in Ross county have reached the State Agricultral Rooms. Scientific men say they indicate an animal forty feet long by twenty feet high.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s, 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	108½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	111½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	111½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Road	84¾
Central Pacific Railroad	95¾
Cy. Pa cifics	115½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, April 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new in regard to to prices to give the reader to-day. There have been no changes in prices for some days worthy of particular note. All the leading articles are held in ample supply, and prices are firm and steady at quotations given below. The weather continues warm and pleasant, and country dealers continue to arrive daily, and proving the statements made in THE POST correct, as to getting bargains here; they purchase freely. The produce market contains a full supply of all needed articles. The local market is also amply supplied. Taken all together, the spring trade is all that could be desired. Our rivers are on the decline; the packets, however, continue to make regular trips.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, sks	255
Cheese, bxs	105
Corn, sks	485
Barley, sks	643
Oats, sks	930
Rye, sks	205
Apples, bbls	181
Wheat, sks	495
Butter, pkgs	57
Bacon, tcs	175

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

PROVISIONS—The market could not be called an active one, still there was a fair local demand at the following prices: Shoulders—Plain 9@9¼c; sugar cured 10½@10¾c; canvassed do 11¾@11¾c; sugar cured hams 15½c; canvassed do 16@16½c; sides, ribbed 11c; clear do 12@12¼c; breakfast bacon 15½c; canvassed do 16¼c; dried beef 18½@18c. Lard—City rendered in kegs 12½c; kegs and buckets 13¼@13½c; country lard 11@12c. Mess pork $21.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a good local demand. Tee leading houses report a good business doing at the following: Sugars, Raw—Choice New Orleans 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 10c; fully fair 10c; Porto Rico sugars 10½@11½c; Cuba 10@11c. Demarara 11¾@12¼c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard sugars 13¾c; A coffee 12¾c; B, 12¾c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12¾c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 23c; prime 19c; good 18c; fair 17c; roasting 16@16½c.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White honey 65c; Havemyer & Elders' 72c; silver drips 60c; Loverings' 63c; other grades 45@55c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70c; prime 68c; good 65c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson $1 45; good $1 10; fair $1. Lower grades down to 70c. G. P. fancy $1 50; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c; Japan fancy $1; good 90c; fair 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9½c; prime 9c; good 8½c.

ONIONS—In good demand with sales at $4 50@6 00 per bu. Onion setts, $7 00@8 00 per bu.

OILS—In moderate demand; No 1 lard $1 05@1 06; No 2 70c; linseed 94@96c per gallon.

APPLES—The market was a fair one; this, however, has been the situation for some time. Owners of good sound lots would do well to forward the same to market as now is the accepted time. Prices, $5 00 5 50@6 00 per bbl.

BUTTER—The demand was brisk, particularly for fresh roll. All of that description that was offered sold at 31. 33@35c per lb. Other descriptions sold at various prices as per quality and condition. We omit figures.

BROOM CORN—In fair demand; sales of good to prime short green at 6@6½c; red dull at 4@5c.

BEANS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales of small white at $1 50@1 75@2 00 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market steady with sales at 28@30c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—The season for activity or large sales is over; we continue to quote at $12@15 per barrel, the latter for Sackett's Belle berries.

CHEESE—The market continues very firm with plenty of buyers and a small stock to operate with; prices are too uncertain to quote correctly, and we omit figures.

CORN MEAL—Supply ample, with sales at 85@90c per bushel.

CANDLES—Unchanged; mould 12c; star 19c.

CARBON OIL—The market continues weak with more sellers than buyers; standard brands 21½c to the trade, with the usual advance for small lots.

CANNED FRUIT—Sales of peaches, 3 pound cans, at $3 75 per dozen; 2 pound cans $2 50 per doz.; Winslow's corn $1 00 per dozen; tomatoes $2 00@2 75 per dozen. The demand was fair and sales regular.

DRIED FRUIT—In fair demand; peaches, quarters, 10@10½c; halved 11@12c; halves 13@14c; apples 6@6½c as per quality.

EGGS—The market was steady but not so active; we can report liberal receipts and fair sales at 14@15c per dozen, principally at the former.

FLOUR—The market was devoid of animation. Prices were steady, but unchanged. There was no demand for mixed lots. The leading operatives report sales at the following for standard brands of western flours: Spring wheat $6 75@7 00; red winter $6 75@1 00; white wheat $7 25@7 50; choice Minnesota bakers' flour $6 75@10 10 per bush. Rye flour firm at $5 00@5 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no quotable change; the demand was fair and sales were regular. Wheat continues the leading article, with a fair milling demand; red winter $1 40@1 45; white $1 50@1 55 per bushel. Sale—The market was quiet, prices without change; sales from depot and wharf 55@56c; store, in a small way, 60@61c. Corn—The demand was less active, with light arrivals; sales from first hands 68@72c. Sales car 68c; shelled 70c. Rye steady, but not active; receipts continue light; $1 00@1 05 on the current rates. Barley—We have not heard of any transactions for some time; prices too uncertain to quote correctly.

POTATOES—The supply was fully up with the demand; previous prices have been maintained. Sales peachblows at $1 15, 1 20@1 25, the latter for choice lots.

SUMAC—We note sales of Tennessee at 4½c per pound.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, April 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues dull with more sellers than buyers at the present. Prices were weak with a declining tendency. The sales for some time have been few and far between—merely to fill previous engagements. In the absence of sales, the following were the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

Holders were asking the following figures; spot, 10¾@10¾c; April, 10¾@10¾c; May, 10¾c; seller's option till July, 10¾@10¾c; buyer's option till July, 11c; seller's option all year, 10¼c; buyer's option all year, 12¼c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls s. o., till July 10c½

REFINED.

The market was dull, and prices continue very weak. Prices just now are very uncertain; the asking rates were spot, 22¾c; April, 24@23¼c; May, 24c; June, 24¼c; July, 24¾c; buyer's option till July, 24¾c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, b. o., till July ..... 21¾c.
500 bbls, b. o. till July ..... 24¾c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Market dull and quiet; crude nominal at 13c; refined nominal at 23¼@23¾c; no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Crude, 12¾c; refined—April; 23¾c bid; May, 24c asked, 23¾c bid; June and July, 24¼c bid, 24¾c asked.

OIL CITY, April 12.—Market very quiet forty-seven gravity at $4 00 on lower, and from $4 15 to $4 20 at Oil City.

TITUSVILLE, April 12.—The market quiet and weaker; $3 95 bid, and $4 asked; no transactions.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 12.—Market quiet; nothing doing; prices about $4 05@4 10.

TIDIOUTE, April 12.—Market quiet; not much doing; offering at $5 95@4 00.

PEREASANTVILLE, April 12.—Market quiet at $3 70@3 75.

PATROLEUM CENTRE, April 12.—Market dull and nothing doing at $3 90 bid.

ROUSEVILLE, April 12.—Market very quiet; offering at $3 96; holding for $4. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, April 12.—The market was at a stand still to-day, and but few transactions were reported. Buyers toward the close weakened in their offers, though sellers were firm and not inclined to make concessions. At the close $4 was bid upon the lower creek, and from $4 to $5 on the upper creek, with sellers at $4 05@4 07½. The market closed quiet; we quote the following:

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road $4 07½
1,500 " " 4 05
1,000 " lower road 4 00
500 " " 4 05
500 bbls Rouseville 4 05
500 bbls heavy gravity 4 07½
1,000 bbls Parkers 4 15
1,000 bbls Parkers 4 12½

NEW YORK, April 12.—The general tone of the market still lacks buoyancy; perhaps a more confident feeling upon the report of the production for last month, which shows some decrease. The demand has been a little more active from shippers. The sales were mainly for Philadelphia delivery; crude bulk, 13¾c; crude, shipping orders, 17¾c; refined standard white at 23c; 1,500 barrels sold in bulk at 20¾c, Philadelphia delivery. Prices a trifle firmer and closing with 23c bid for refined spot delivery. Sales were made late yesterday of two cargoes of 4,700 barrels each at 22½c, and a cargo of 5,000 barrels at 23c. The only sale reported to-day is 500 barrels for May at 24c.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, MONDAY April 9, 1871.

The arrival of stock by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards was about 41 car loads, or 800 head. Of this number the bulk came from Chicago, and the balance scattering between Ohio, Indiana and St. Louis. There were also some driven in from Washington and Lawrence counties, Pennsylvania, making in all fully 900 cattle on sale to-day. Early this morning very few butchers were present at the yards, although at seven o'clock, this season of the year, the market is fully under way. This fact was sufficient to convince the drovers that the market would not be a brisk one. At nine o'clock very few cattle were sold, the butchers holding back, and refusing to buy except at low figures. Most of the cattle had been bought high at Chicago, and sellers were very reluctant to sell at prices offered, but as most of the butchers had enough cattle to last this week without purchasing, the drovers were compelled to come down in order to sell. The butchers have had some very bad markets lately. In fact to hear them talk, one would think that the place they would turn up would be at the Poor House; but they almost invariably succeed in getting along, and also lay something by for the future. This, no doubt, is done by being economical; and judging their economy by the way they went for the drovers to-day, one would say that it will not take long for them to get rich. The drovers to-day had a very bad market, and they nearly all lost money. One or two refused to sell their droves at the prices offered, preferring to hold over till next week and take the chances. Cattle were about 50 lower than last week on the good grades, and ½c on common stock, or fully ½c down from prices of two weeks ago. The quality on sale to-day was fair, and a good many cattle are left over unsold.

CATTLE SALES.

Jacolf Needy sold 40 head cattle from 6½c to 7c; 16 left over.

Mr. Verner sold 34 head of cattle from 5c to 7c.

H. C. Crum sold 22 head Lawrence county cattle at prices from 5½c to 7¾c.

E. Katz sold 19 head Chicago cattle at prices from 6c to 7c.

Rothschild & Ziegler sold 55 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at from 6¼c to 7c.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. retailed 70 head Cincinnati and Western cattle from 5c to 7¾c.

John Ault sold to Jacob Needy 1 car load, 17 head, weighing 18,125 pounds, at $6 80.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 32 head good Chicago cattle at 7¼c to 8c, and 15 head mixed stock at 5½c.

Trauerman & Lobeman sold 81 head cattle at 5½c to 8c.

Marks & Bro. 64 Chicago cattle from 6 to 7¾c; 1 car left over.

James Hanlin sold 16 head Washington county cattle from 4 to 6¾c.

Shamberg & Haas 15 head Washington county cattle from 6 to 7¼c; 1 car bulls left over.

S. Lowenstein 2 cattle at 6c; 18 left left over.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 56 head Chicago cattle from 6 to 7½c.

S. Keefer sold 19 head cattle, at prices ranging from 6 to 6½c.

M. Krauss 34 head Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from 6¼@7½c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was in the neighborhood of 450 head. Although the number was small, it was sufficient to meet the demand. Last week the sheep drovers had a very good market, and this week a very bad one. Prices were fully ½c lower, and the market was slow and dragging throughout. Some clipped sheep were on sale this morning, but the butchers preferred buying wooled sheep, and clipped were not much sought for—except at prices ruinous to the holder.

In our sales which follow, will be found the report of some extra sheep which sold at a high figure. The reader must bear in mind that they were something fancy, animals that cannot be found in a drove yard every day, and butchers buy them merely for show sheep. We deem this explanation necessary in order that our markets may not be misinterpreted.

John Drum sold 100 head Indiana, from 6 to 7¼c, and 41 sealaways on commission at 6c per head.

Adam Eckert sold 60 head sheep at from $4 each to 6¾c per lb.

R. Crum sold 118 clipped sheep at 5½@6¼c.

J. C. McNees sold 57 Butler county, Pa., sheep at prices from $3 to 5 ¼ per head—woolled sheep.

J. Walter sold 150 sheep, from Butler county, Pa., at prices from $2 to 5 00, and three extra clipped sheep weighing 190 lbs each at 11c per lb.

Jacob Emmell sold 7 sheep to W. Peters for $18 per head, averaging 170 lbs, or at the rate of 10½c per lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, April 8, 1871.

We are indebted to Mr. C. R. Morton, Yard Master of the Central Stock Yards, for the following for the week ending April 8th, 1871: Cattle, 178 cars; hogs, 105 cars; sheep, 104 cars; horses, 37 cars; mules, 2 cars.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle to-day was light. Most all of the cattle arriving are for the Eastern markets. Prices of cattle to-day are merely nominal, as most of the buyers have left the yards. During the early part of the week the feeling was not very favorable for the market, but toward the latter part of the week it was better, and all the cattle are sold. The prospect at this time looks favorable for the coming week unless the run should prove to be a heavy one. Below find quotations:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer	$6 75@7 25
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	6 25@6 50
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100	5 75@6 00
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	4 00@5 00
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	5 00@5 25

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light to-day. There is at the present time [illegible] loads of hogs in the pens unsold. Arrivals very few; this has the effect of making our market bad, and it will remain so until the pens can be cleaned out. None are selling to-day and the feeling is downward. Prices to-day are merely nominal.

Extra, Philadelphia	$6 40
Good to Prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250	6 50
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220	6 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep to-day are light. Some remain in the pens unsold and will have to be held over until next week. The market has been bad this week; ½c lower on common and ¼ to ½c on good sheep. The prospects at this time are not favorable.

Good to prime 85 to 90 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	5 50@5 75
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	4 50@4 75
Clipped	4 00@5 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 12—Flour steady; family $6 30@6 50. Wheat steady; red, $1 57@1 60. Corn dull but unchanged at 57c. Rye nominal at $1 02@1 08. Oats firm; mixed 54@57c. Barley steady at $1 00@1 05 for prime to choice fall. Groceries and oils steady. Eggs firm and better at 13½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese do. Seed unchanged. Pork dull and unsettled; $19 75 asked and $19 00 offered. Lard dull, unsettled and nominal at 11¾@11½c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; 6¾c; bulk sides, 8@8¼c; sales of sides, clear rib, 8¾c; do clear 9¼c; bacon shoulders, 7¾c; do sides and clear rib, 9¼c; do clear, 10¼c. Hogs dull and nominal at $5 50@6 00. Whisky dull and declined to 85c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Flour quiet. Wheat—No 2 spring dull and closed quiet at $1 29; this afternoon firm and unchanged. Corn—No 2 mixed quiet and ½c higher; closed at 52c; this afternoon quiet and unchanged. Oats—No 2 dull and declined at 47@47½c for winter; 50@50¾c for fresh receipts. Rye—No 2 dull at 90@91c. Barley—No 2 quiet at 78@80½c. Highwines firm at 86½c. Provisions dull. Mess pork closed at $18 75 cash; $18 87 seller March. Lard 11¾c cash; 12c seller May. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6½c; sweet pickled hams 12c. Hogs dull at $5 50@6 25. Cattle quiet and dull at $4 50@6 37.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—Tobacco—Sales of 284 hhds lugs, $5 25@6; low leaf to medium bright wrappers, $6 50@8 30. Flour firm; extra family, $6 15. Grain quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork dull; asking $20 for round lots. Bacon firm at 7½, 9¼@9¾c for round lots, packed. Bulk meat held as follows: 6½, 8@8½c for round lots; loose hams, sugar cured, 15c; do plain, 14½c, packed. Lard—prime leaf in tierces, 12c; kegs, 13c. Whisky dull at 85c @86c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 12.—Flour steady. Wheat firm: No 1 red winter $1 46, No 2 $1 43. Corn dull at 52c. Oats steady; sales 2,000 bush at 56c. Crude petroleum opened firm but closed dull at $4 05; refined steady; held at 21½c.

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1,000 " lower road 4 00
500 " " 4 05
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